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Vol II No 050 *16 March 1981*

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ROMANIAN, BULGARIAN DELEGATES ADDRESS CSCE MEETING

Romania's Datcu

AU132032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Madrid, 13 Mar (AGERPRES)--Romanian representative, Ion Datcu, took the floor during the Friday plenary meeting of the all-European conference in Madrid, setting forth Romania's stand on the role and importance of the all-European forum and highlighting the need for the Madrid meeting to conclude with tangible, substantial results in all the domains of the Final Act.

Taking into account the fact that more than a week has passed since March 5, a date when the proceedings were supposed to conclude, the Romanian delegation agree to the critical considerations of numerous delegations, most of them representing small and medium-sized countries, the Romanian representative said. At present the proceedings are seriously lagging behind. Unfortunately, he said, we did not begin a real drafting process, we did not even outline or elaborate the final document. As far as we are concerned, in spite of our legitimate dissatisfaction at the lack of progress we note, the Romanian delegation are still confident in all delegations' capability to cooperate closely in the elaboration of the final document. The Romanian delegation share the viewpont expressed by several delegations that the prolongation of the proceedings without passing to the elaboration of an agreement on a final document which should include tangible measures would have negative effects giving public opinion an unfavourable image of significance and importance of the CSCE process. Nevertheless primordial for Romania is the political factor--the content of the final document, of the fundamental results this forum is expected to conclude with.

Referring next to the content of the final document, Romania's representative said that at present there was a consensus on the need for it to be balanced, that is to adequately reflect the state's concerns for progress in all the domains of the Final Act. The provisions of the Final Act should stimulate the translation into fact of the Helsinki-signed doucment as a unitary whole.

The Romanian delegation cannot understand and accept the notion of balance that tends to reduce that document to minimum, to the smallest common denominator.

As a dynamizing factor of this process, the speaker highlighted, the final document of the Madrid meeting should reflect the will of the participating states to concretely contribute to the improvement of the international life, to the removal of the dangers of war which menace our planet, to the unflinching application of the pledges assumed in Helsinki. At the same time, the Romanian delegation are highly appreciative of the positive impact the confidence-building measures, the measures in the military domain and, first of all, the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe which should bring us nearer to the aim established in the Final Act, the achievement of general and total disarmament, under strict and efficacious international control, would have on the improvement of the international situation.

Romania attaches great importance to the implementation of measures meant to render effective the principle of non-recourse to the use and threat of force, or exclusively peaceful settlement of interstate differences as a complementary measure to the liquidation of force from the life of the continent. We show the same intense concern, Ion Datcu said, for the approximation of stands and the passage to the drafting proper of texts in other domains, such as the economic and cultural ones, in the fields of education, information and contacts between individuals. At the same time, we are ready to make our contribution to the intensification of collaboration among the participating states with a view to efficaciously fighting neofascist displays, terrorism and violence in all its forms.

The Romanian representative reiterated Romania's stand on principle with regard to the obligation of the current forum in Madrid to set the date and place of the future all-European meeting. We wish to stress, the speaker said, the need to ensure a periodicity and reasonable rhythmicity of this type of meetings which should be held every two and a half years thus the practice so far being observed. Appealing to all the participating states to break the deadlock and make a most rapid advance towards the elaboration of the final document, the Romanian representative pointed out that the general line should be the simultaneous advance in all working bodies without conditioning the progress made in connection with some questions on the stage of the proceedings in other domains. At the same time, it is necessary that the most realistic and efficacious method--that of successively delimiting, from simple to complex, the domains of joint interest, the generally acceptable ideas--be generalized.

Through a joint effort of political will, responsibility and respect for each other's interests, avoiding a reiteration of stands, moment of tension, sterile debates and confrontations in both the plenary session and in drafting bodies, the Romanian representative said in conclusion, progress will be made over a reasonable lapse of time in this decisive stage of the Madrid meeting. As far as they are concerned, the Romanian delegation are resolved to make further efforts, alongside the other delegations, for the all-European meeting to fully achieve its mandate and contribute, through its results, to the development of collaboration and strengthening of security on the continent, to the continuation of the progress begun with the adoption of the Helsinki Final Act.

Bulgaria's Staykov

AU141425 Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 14 Mar 81

[BTA correspondent's report]

[Text] Madrid, 14 Mar (BTA)--Up to that moment the Western delegations headed by the delegation of the United States have failed to respond to the new constructive proposals submitted by the Soviet Union. This fact has been noted with profound concern in the statement of the deputy leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the Madrid meeting, Ambassador Stefan Staykov. The Bulgarian representative has pointed to the Soviet proposal to extend the zone of application of security measures throughout the European territory with respective reciprocal actions on the part of the Western states, as exceptionally favourable and stimulating. The reaction of some Western countries, Mr Staykov has said, causes bewilderment and disappointment among the Bulgarian delegates. The Western delegations underrate the significance of the Soviet proposal by raising second-rate or attention-deflecting questions and by abstaining of openly stating their attitude to it by passing over in silence the second part of the proposal which concerns the need of reciprocality in the expansion of zones of the application of measures of trust. These measures, as well as the trust itself, cannot have unilateral character, Mr Staykov has stressed.

The Bulgarian delegation expects a serious answer from the Western states, an answer to mark a step forward along the way outlined by the Soviet proposal, the speaker has said in conclusion. This is the only way in which to lay (?down) a solid foundation for the all-European conference for military detente and disarmament to become a major factor of peace and security in Europe, Mr Staykov has stressed.

RAMIZ ALIA MEETS GERMAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION

AU141559 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Germany led by Comrade Ernst Aust, the party's chairman, and Horst Koch, member of the Politburo, visited Albania recently at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary received the delegation of the Communist Party of Germany and held talks on a number of problems of mutual interest. The talks took place in a spirit of Marxist-Leninist unity and proletarian internationalism, which characterizes the relations between our two parties. The talks were also attended by AWP Central Committee member Behar Shtylla, Agim Popa, director of the foreign directorate of the AWP Central Committee, and other comrades.

During its stay in Albania, the delegation of the Communist Party of Germany visited Kruje, Fier, Berat, Gjirokaster and Sarande Districts, where it met communists, working people and cadres, with whom it held warm and friendly talks. The delegation has left Albania.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AU112031 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] A goods exchange and payments agreement for 1981-85 between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Tirana on 11 March. On the Albanian side the agreement was signed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri, and on the Czechoslovak side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Alois Hloch. Taking part in the signing ceremony were members of both delegations. Also present was Vaclav Hermann, charges d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Tirana. During its stay in our country the Czechoslovak Government trade delegation was received by Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha.

AWP GREETS NEW ZEALAND CP ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU131445 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 13 Mar 81

["Message of Greetings of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania on the Occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party of New Zealand"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, Mar 13 (ATA)--The Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania has sent the following message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of New Zealand, we convey fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to all your party and its militants and we wish you further successes in your just revolutionary work and struggle.

The founding of the Communist Party of New Zealand 60 years ago opened new prospects to the struggle of the working class and laboring masses of the country against the capitalist oppression and exploitation, for genuine national sovereignty, for socialism.

The Communist Party of New Zealand has waged and is waging a principled struggle in defence of Marxism-Leninism, against the Khrushchevite revisionism, Chinese revisionism and "Mao Zedong Thought", as well as against other revisionist and opportunist trends, for the cause of the revolution and socialism.

May the links of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the Party of Labor of Albania and the Communist Party of New Zealand further develop and strengthen on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the proletarian internationalism.

Glory to Marxism-Leninism.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY VISITOR

AU132050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Comrades Petur Mladenov and Dimitur Stanishev have received Yuriy Fokin, secretary general of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Issues of mutual interest were discussed at the talks which were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full understanding.

USSR COAL INDUSTRY MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

AU161136 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry is visiting our country under the leadership of Fedor Federovich Kuzyukov, deputy minister.

The delegation visited the Bobov Dol, Marbas and Minstroy-Madan coal mining complexes, where it met managers and experts from all mining enterprises and building departments of the minstroy branches in the country.

The scientific-technical, economic and production cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria in the coal mining sector during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan was reviewed during the meetings.

The tasks of this cooperation for 1981, for the Eighth 5-Year Plan period and for the period up to 1990 were also discussed.

VISITING PDRY DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS OFFICIALS

Meeting With Kubadinski

AU131745 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, has received Anis Hasan Yahya, deputy prime minister of the Council of Ministers and minister of fish resources of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and also member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee.

Muhammad Haydarah Masdus, PDRY ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the friendly talks.

Talks With Other Officials

AU141557 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA)--Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, received yesterday the deputy prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and minister of fishing economy, Mr Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the CC of the Socialist Party of Yemen.

The Yemeni guest evinced interest in the history and work of the largest mass organization in Bulgaria. He stressed that the Bulgarian knowhow may be of great use for his people. Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, also met Mr Anis Hasan Yahya yesterday.

Satisfaction at the implementation of the agreements operative between Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was expressed at the meeting. Special attention was paid to the promotion of bilateral cooperation in fishing economy.

Mr Toncho Chakurov, minister of Bulgarian mechanical engineering, had (?also met) with Mr Anis Hasan Yahya.

Talks With Todorov

AU161135 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, received Anis Hasan Yahya, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of fish recources of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], who is also a member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, in Sofia today.

They discussed questions of the bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries, as well as possibilities for expanding the existing relations in the fishing economy sector.

The meeting was attended by Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agroindustrial Union Central Council, and by Muhammad Haydarah Masdus, PDRY ambassador to Bulgaria.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH FRANCE

AU141556 Sofia BTA in English 1447 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 14 Mar (BTA)--This and in the next two years scientific and technological exchange between Bulgaria and France will extend over various sectors of material production--mechanical engineering, communications, robotization of production, building and building materials, the chemical industry, medicine, the wine-making industry, animal husbandry and grain selection.

This amount of the exchange is laid down in a programme, signed here last night, which will be in force until 1983. Concrete scientific and technological themes are mentioned in the programme, on which Bulgarian and French specialists will work jointly. On the programme are also concrete developments in the sphere of microprocessors, programmed command apparatuses for industrial purposes, welding, the manufacture of cement and natural dyes for the pharmaceutical and the food industry, the selection of corn, barley and sunflower.

Both sides assessed the previous years of scientific and technological cooperation as favourable. In the last three years, direct contacts have been established between French and Bulgarian ministries and departments in the sphere of fundamental studies, the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, in farming, the food industry, power generation, standardization, communications, etc. Specialists from the two countries have worked on new methods and appratuses for extraction in the chemical industry, on developments for agriculture-food industry integration, on technologies for the growing of fodder crops, etc. Joint work has been proceeding also on establishing the technological qualities of beef and mutton and in finding out more effective methods of biologically combating insects.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--Sofia, 13 Mar (BTA)--Today Bulgaria and France signed here a cultural cooperation plan, valid to the end of 1983 which covers several important cultural spheres--education, especially language studies, the arts, the humanities and radio broadcasting. The two countries will encourage and help in the studying of French language in Bulgaria and of Bulgarian language in France under various forms. The plan provides for linguistic seminars, scholarships for the raising of language qualification, etc. The cooperation will concern both students and teachers of French and Bulgarian languages. [Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 13 Mar 81 AU]

ZAREV RETURNS FROM CEMA SESSION--Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, who attended the 25th session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning, has returned home. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Mar 81 AU]

POLISH SOLIDARITY STRIKE THREAT IN RADOM REPORTED

LD131202 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] The local organization of Walesa's trade unions in Radom proclaimed yesterday that a so-called warning strike would take place on 18 March. Walesa's trade unions thus repeatedly break the 3-month strike moratorium and prove that they want to solve the problems which they themselves cause in an atmosphere of inadmissible pressure.

The reports of news agencies recall that Walesa's trade unions apparently do not want to meet the endeavors of the government to stabilize the situation in the country in spite of Premier Jaruselski's appeal, during Tuesday's meeting with Walesa, to the members of the Walesa's trade unions to participate actively in the solving of problems and the renewal of the normal speed of production in the country.

DAILY ATTACKS U.S. POSITION AT SEA LAW CONFERENCE

AU131343 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 12 Mar 81 p 5

[M. Smolik commentary: "In the Service of Monopolies: Why Has Washington Launched a Torpedo Against the Law of the Sea Treaty"]

[Text] In the 7 weeks that have elapsed since the inauguration, the new Reagan administration has managed to shock the world several times by its frequently outright incomprehensible positions or decisions. Its latest "surprise" was staged at the renewed, already 10th session of the International UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, the objective of which is to work out norms and regulations governing states' activity on the seabed, norms and regulations that would contribute to strengthening peace and security, and would consider the interests of all countries--small or large, with or without access to the sea. U.S. representatives conveyed the following message to that forum of more than 5,000 delegates from 158 countries meeting in New York to resolve--after 8 years of marathon negotiations on the most extensive and at the same time most difficult code of international law so far--a few controversial issues, and to approve a treaty by Easter: "The United States will not accept the Law of the Sea Treaty unless it ensures American mining companies' access to mineral deposits on the seabed." In other words: The American position has virtually declared null and void everything that has been achieved, only because the Law of the Sea Treaty does not suit American monopolies, including the Kennecott Copper Corporation with particularly close contacts with the Reagan administration.

American monopolies made it clear to Ronald Reagan that they will not allow any restrictions in their rush for raw materials from the seabed, and that they will refuse to take part in financing an international agency to aid developing countries in extracting raw materials from the seabed. American monopolies--including four consortia of supranational companies that have already invested at least $250 million in seabed extraction experiments--do not want to allow the supervision of raw material extraction by an international authority, an institution that would pass decisions on the utilization of offshore resources in accordance with the wishes of most members, assign the requisite licenses and enable Third World countries to take part in that activity. They favor individual decisionmaking concerning extraction from the seabed because they foresee immense profits from the stormy waters of sea and oceans, bearing great deposits of scarce minerals such as manganese, nickel or cobalt, deposits that are frequently much richer than even top quality sites on the mainland.

A prominent American expert, Professor (D. Meros) believes that the volume of minerals amounts to 100-150 billion tons. Even when making minimal estimates, in comparison with the annual consumption of metals in the world (5 years ago it was about 20 million tons) and with the mainland reserves (roughly 1.1 billion tons), the volume of the seabed deposits really is substantial. It must be added that currently the United States imports all its manganese and cobalt, 90 percent of nickel and about 20 percent of copper, and that American experts assume that extraction from the seabed could make the United States self-sufficient in the production of these metals. They have figured out that by the year 2000 it might be possible to obtain from the seabed 700,000 tons of nickel annually, roughly the current world production. If extraction started in 1985, by the year 2000 the United States would save at least $40 billion on imports of those metals. Such an exploitation, effected without supervision by an international agency, would seriously damage the developing countries and their revenues from the exports of those material. The third world countries are now justly, extremely indignant about the Reagan administration's position. They point out that it was an American president, Lyndon Johnson, who declared the wealth of the seabed to be "mankind's joint heritage," and that at the UN General Assembly in 1970 the American delegation was one of 108 delegations voting in favor of using that wealth solely in accordance with internationally agreed upon regulations.

The U.S. backing away from commitments it previously adopted is a serious blow against the endeavors of the absolutely largest number of countries that have ever taken part in drawing up such a complicated international agreement. Even though Secretary of State Alexander Haig is now comforting the dissatisfied by arguing that the final word will not be spoken until after the Reagan administration completes its "revision of American foreign policy," it is certain that the final codification of the Law of the Sea will now become a matter of the distant future. That is a result of the Reagan administration's position and of American monopolies' pressure.

PAPER HITS REAGAN SUPPORT OF AFGHAN 'TERRORISTS'

AU131223 Bratislava PRAVDA In Slovak 12 Mar 81 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary in the column "Foreign-Political Notes": "Unconcealed Support of Terrorists"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan's interview Monday on ABC confirmed that Washington is determined to take the path pursued by the Carter administration also in matters concerning Afghanistan. As President Reagan stressed in the talk, he is willing to grant assistance, directly and most publicly, to the gangs of counterrevolutionaries crossing into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory. The content of the top American representative's declaration is now new. The United States has been directing the terrorists' activities and arming them since the very beginning, mainly through the CIA. American diplomat (Robert Lessard) became particularly prominent among the agents used. Their activities were also personally controlled by Z. Brzezinski, former presidential adviser on national security affairs. The photograph in which he is shown pointing an American-produced gun in the direction of neighboring Afghanistan from one of the training camps in the Pakistani border area made front pages throughout the world. Hafizullah Amin's contacts with the American intelligence service, as well as the American plans for gaining control over Afghanistan, are known. The United States has not succeeded in realizing these plans; even the effectiveness of the military "assistance" it is granting to the enemies of the Afghan revolution is problematical.

As confirmed by the three Labor [UK] deputies who recently visited Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal's government is in full control of the situation, and the conditions prevailing in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan correspond to the interests of the broadest strata of the Afghan people.

The international imperialist and reactionary circles, having unleashed an undeclared war against independent Afghanistan and, as demonstrated on American television by American President Reagan, so falsely distorting the Afghan reality, nevertheless have no hope of finally succeeding.

Neither weapons deliveries which Reagan is so willingly offering, nor any other form of "assistance" to counterrevolutionaries and terrorists can change the course that is now being taken by the people's Afghanistan.

HULA RETURNS HOME AFTER USSR CEMA SESSION

LD132312 Prague CTK in English 2109 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 13 Mar (CETEKA)--Vaclav Hula, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, returned home Friday from the Soviet Union where he attended a session of the Council for Mutual Assistance Committee for Cooperation in Planning, held in Baku.

TRADE UNION PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES 1981-85 TASKS

AU131301 Prague PRACE in Czech 12 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[("R")-signed report: "The Central Council of Trade Unions (URO) Presidium Convened"--capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Text] Prague--AT ITS SESSION YESTERDAY, THE URO PRESIDIUM DISCUSSED THE DRAFT OF THE MAIN TRENDS OF THE CSSR'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PERIOD 1981-85. IN ITS STATEMENT, THE PRESIDIUM THEN EXPRESSED SUPPORT FOR REALISTICALLY ORIENTING THE TASKS TOWARD ENSURING THE STRATEGIC TASK OF RAISING THE EFFICIENCY OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION AND THE QUALITY OF ALL WORK, AS WELL AS TOWARD MAINTAINING AND IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARDS IN THE SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN AND CREATING THE NECESSARY RESOURCES FOR FURTHER DEVELOPING THESE STANDARDS (THE STATEMENT WILL BE PUBLISHED).

The URO Presidium supported the appeal issued by the agricultural trade unions' Central Committee, urging the trade unions to organize--in cooperation with economic managers, national committees and National Front organizations and within the scope of their activities and depending on their conditions--a spring-cleaning drive in honor of the 16th CPCZ Congress and 60th anniversary. At the same time the Presidium approved the participation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement's [RTUM] bodies and organizations in ensuring agricultural spring chores in 1981.

The URO Presidium assessed the results of implementing the directive on granting spa treatment in the state's health care administration facilities, valid since 1 January 1979. It recommended examining the causes of differences in the use, or failure to use, the spa vouchers in individual branches and the lower percentage of production workers among the users of spa care facilities. Furthermore, it approved expanding the RTUM's selective recreation abroad, both for trips to socialist countries and trips to warm seas.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES DISCUSS FODDER TASKS

AU131707 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Mar 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Deliberations of the CSSR's Federal Assembly Committees"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--Yesterday in Prague, the 2-day joint session of the Agriculture and Food Committees of the two CSSR Federal Assembly chambers began by discussing the proposal on increasing bulk fodder production and enhancing the utilization of bulk fodder in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

So far the intensification of plant production has been oriented on developing the production of cereals, and less on producing other crops, particularly fodder crops. As J. Nagr, CSSR minister of agriculture and food, stated in his opening speech, the annual cereals production in the Fourth and Fifth 5-Year Plans had doubled; but nevertheless bulk fodder production had increased only 27 percent. Implementation of the principle that bulk fodder production is an inseparable part of resolving the grain program has failed in practice. That is why the measures proposed for the Seventh 5-Year Plan aim at making better use of perennial grasslands; the drainage of 50,000 hectares and a recultivation of 230,000 hectares of meadows and pastures is envisaged. The structure of fodder crops on arable land will also change in favor of perennial fodder crops and intermediary crops; agricultural machinery and the organization of harvesting work and of conservation and use of bulk fodder should also improve. The deputies further dealt in tneir deliberations with ensuring the work schedule for the first half of this year and with assessing their activity in fulfilling the resolution of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

SLOVAK TRADE MINISTRY BALANCES TRADE RESULTS

AU131742 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Mar 81 p 2

[(OB)"-signed report: "Balance of Trade"]

[Text] Bratislava--Yesterday Bratislava journalists were informed by Deputy Minister Bartolomej Kriak about the results of activities carried out by the sector subordinated to the Ministry of Trade of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] in the Sixth 5-Year Plan and about this year's main tasks. Although the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan have been underfulfilled by KCS10 billion, the trade organizations of the SSR's Ministry of Trade, compared with other main trade systems and departments, have achieved the highest rate of retail turnover growth--up to 127.3 percent. They totally fulfilled the tasks in marketable food production and public catering. The consumer spent relatively more income to buy food than to buy industrial commodities. Compared with the Fifth 5-Year Plan, the retail turnover in the Sixth 5-Year Plan increased by more than KCS82 billion. Trade particularly fell short of fulfilling tasks in the sales of household goods, such as radios and televisions, furniture, sewing and knitting machines, ovens and stoves. The sales of passenger cars also dropped. The main tasks of trade also for this year is to ensure the population's personal material consumption. However, the fulfillment of this task particularly depends on better cooperation between production and foreign trade, especially in the sense that trade should react more flexibly to consumer demands for products of everyday use.

BRIEFS

ANC REPRESENTATIVE--Anthony L. Mongalo, "leading representative" of the African National Congress, South Africa, arrived for a short visit in the CSSR on 10 March at the invitation of the CSSR National Front Central Committee. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

FRG UN DELEGATION--A delegation of the FRG's United Nations Association, led by Executive Committee Chairman K.J. Partsch, arrived in the CSSR on 10 March at the invitation of the Czechoslovak United Nations association attached to the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

BEE DISEASE--As a consequence of an epidemic and of new findings pertaining to the bee viruses, the state veterinary authority has drawn the attention of beekeepers, carrying out transfers of beehives, to their duty to present samples of honey by 25 March 1981 to the appropriate veterinary authorities in the permanent locations of the beehives. Without proper control of honey, transfers of beehives will not be permitted. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

LEIPZIG SPRING FAIR OPENS TRADE EXHIBITS

Honecker Visit

LD152234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0920 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 15 Mar (ADN)--At the start of the 1981 Leipzig Spring Fair, the biggest trade event before the 10th SED Party Congress, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED CC and chairman of the GDR Council of State, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, and other members of the party and state leadership made their traditional tour of the fair.

Before starting their visit to domestic and foreign exhibits they were welcomed on Sunday morning by Horst Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade, who emphasized the great attraction of this international economic event, valued all over the world with some 9,000 exhibitors from more than 60 countries, for promoting world trade.

Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership had their first talks with foreign exhibitors at the stand of several Hungarian foreign trade enterprises for electrical engineering-electronics in hall 15. Janos Vas, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign trade, welcomed the guests in hall 15 at the stand of the Videoton foreign trade enterprise. In the talk both underlined interest in the uninterrupted continuation of trade relations.

In the last 5 years the exchange of goods has doubled compared with the period from 1971-75. Almost one-third of mutual deliveries is based on specialization and cooperation.

Those on the tour then visited Polish exhibitors. The Nera 400 computer system was demonstrated and was able to give information on the over 200 fair exhibits from computer technology, machine tool construction and other branches.

In his welcome at the fair stand Maciej Wirowski, Polish ambassador to the GDR, referred to the great importance of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the GDR and other socialist countries. A considerable part of the range of goods on display from the Polish foreign trade enterprises is based on international division of labor. Erich Honecker affirmed that the results of economic cooperation presented in Leipzig are an expression of the firm friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Poland and the GDR.

The members of the party and state leadership were cordially welcomed at the collective stand of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which is attending the Leipzig Spring Fair for the 21st time, by Hoang Trong Dai, deputy minister of foreign trade. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the many years of good relations between the two countries. It was stated with confidence during the talk that the long-term trade agreement between the GDR and Vietnam for the period from 1981-85 will deepen economic cooperation in the interest of both countries.

For the first time Mexico is presenting, apart from the well-known exports of coffee, and cocoa beans and products, model equipment for steel manufacture. Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Hector Hernandez told Erich Honecker and the other GDR leaders about the goods on offer this year. He referred to the good economic relations between the two countries which could be developed even further following the visit last year by a GDR state delegation.

Erich Honecker and his entourage then received a friendly welcome at the Angolan exhibitors' stand. Since this country gained its independence there have been numerous agreements on developing and shaping economic relations with the GDR, the firm ties of solidarity are written into the treaty on friendship and cooperation signed in Luanda in February 1979 by Erich Honecker on the occasion of his visit. Bento Ribeiro, Angolan minister of industry, recalled this when welcoming the members of the party and state leadership.

In the exhibit of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Erich Honecker cordially greeted representatives of another country to which the GDR is linked in friendship and solidarity. Salomao Munguambe, minister of foreign trade, welcomed the guests who assessed the products on show as proof of the increase in performance of the Ethiopian [as received] national economy.

Robert Urbain, Belgian minister of foreign trade, expressed Belgium's interest in deepening foreign trade, scientific-technical cooperation and cooperation between the two countries' firms. He welcomed the guests at the official stand of the Belgian Foreign Trade Office.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the results to date of the existing long-term government agreement between the GDR and the Belgian-Luxemburg economic union.

At the stand of the Romanian foreign trade organization, Metalimportexport, the GDR representateives received a friendly greeting from Dr Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade. The organization is exhibiting ferrous and nonferrous metals and semi-manufactured products. During the conversation it was expressed with certainty that the economic relations between the two countries will develop uninterruptedly in line with the long-term agreement.

The main Romanian exhibits at the fair are engineering, electrical engineering and electrical products.

At the stand of Voest-Alpine Ag, Austria's biggest state-owned enterprise, Erich Honecker met Josef Staribacher, Austrian minister of trade and industry, and Heribert Apfalter, Voest-Alpine board chairman. They praised the upsurge in trade between the two countries, reflected in a 30-percent increase in turnover in 1980. The presence of 132 Austrian firms in an enlarged exhibit area of 4,500 square meters exemplifies Austrian expectations with regard to the GDR and growing confidence in Leipzig's role as a forum of world trade.

The benefits of economic and trade relations on the government level were a major feature of the visit to French exhibitors. A case in point is the firm Creusot-Loire. At its stand Erich Honecker was welcomed by French Ambassador Xavier du Cauze de Nazelle and Director-General Philippe Boulin. Creusot-Loire, a metallurgical enterprise, is building a fertilizer factory in Rostock. Ambassador Cauze de Nazelle said that bilateral trade in 1980 rose by 18 percent compared with 1979. The conclusion of several government agreements placed relations on a solid legal foundation. A 10-year agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation facilitates long-term planning. Agreements already signed ensure a still more significant increase in bilateral trade this year. They provide for an increase of at least 30 percent. The volume of trade is to double by the end of 1980. The importance French firms attach to the Leipzig fair is shown by the fact that France, once again, is among the biggest exhibitors from the nonsocialist area.

Noted U.S. firms such as Dow Chemical by their Leipzig exhibition show the interest of American business circles in trade with GDR enterprises. This was pointed out by Ambassador Herbert Stuart Okun and Frank P, Popoff, president of Dow Chemical, who welcomed the party and state leaders. This is the 7th year that the U.S. Department of Commerce has organized a collective exhibition, this time of nine firms, in Leipzig. Electronics is the key sector. In recent years American firms bought textile and printing machinery and optical instruments from the GDR.

Japan's industry features heavy machinery and electrical engineering goods. Ten well-known firms, including for the first time Mitsubishi Electric Corp, are represented in these sectors. At the official information stand of the Jetro foreign trade organization, Erich Honecker was warmly welcomed by Kazuo Aichi, parliamentary state secretary in the Japanese Foreign Ministry Ambassador Junji Yamada and Eishiro Saito, president of Nippon Steel and chairman of the Japan-GDR Intergovernmental Economic Committee.

During the meeting with Japanese business leaders, both sides voiced satisfaction that economic relations have for years been making rapid progress to mutual advantage. Since 1976 trade between both countries has quadrupled.

Successful GDR-Japanese cooperation in the economic and scientific-technical sphere--to the benefit of both--has developed particularly since the formation of economic committees. An anniversary meeting of the committees on the eve of the Leipzig fair reviewed 10 years of successful work. Erich Honecker said that this meeting was a good omen for his coming visit to Japan. He praised the favorable development of economic relations with Japan, which offered opportunities for doubling the volume of trade in the next 2-3 years.

GDR-FRG Trade Relations

LD151844 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1718 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Leipzig, 15 Mar (ADN)--Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership had an extended and openminded talk on the development of GDR-FRG economic relations at the stand of the Salzgitter Ag [at the Leipzig Spring Fair] whose senior officials warmly welcomed the GDR leaders. Ernst Pieper, the chairman of the Salzgitter executive board, invited Erich Honecker and the other GDR figures to a friendly talk. He introduced them to Klaus Boelling, the head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR; Karl Haehser, parliamentary state secretary in the Federal Finance Ministry and chairman of the Salzgitter supervisory board; other senior officials of the firm, and Guenter Nagel, the chairman of its Central Works Council. The Salzgitter Ag has been exhibiting for some years at the Leipzig fairs, chiefly in the iron and steel sector.

Erich Honecker introduced Willi Stoph, the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, the president of the People's Chamber; other members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, and members of the GDR Council of Ministers. He emphasized that the GDR is very interested in the development of economic, scientific and technological relations between the GDR and FRG and in further increasing trade. The GDR is determined to work for the continuance of these relations to mutual benefit. He said: "We know, of course, that political relations can affect economic relations and vice versa."

"But we are optimists and we believe in the development of relations in line with the principle of reciprocal advantage." He is confident, he added, that his interlocutors are interested above all in the continuation of the process of detente. Both sides should ensure that tensions do not impinge on economic relations and harm overall relations. The GDR will create all prerequisites to enable GDR firms to continue to develop their business relations with FRG enterprises, including the Salzgitter Ag, which can look back on a fine record of dealings with GDR foreign trade enterprises.

Klaus Boelling then took the opportunity to address the GDR leaders on behalf of the Federal Government. He said: "We welcome and share your favorable opinion of trade between our two states, which has developed well even in the difficult times of continuing world economic problems. It benefits managements and workers in the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic. We see trade with the GDR not least as an important element in establishing confidence in relations between us and the GDR and regard the favorable development of trade as a contribution to the development of good-neighborly relations."

"We will not be satisfied with the results achieved since the signing of the basic treaty--and they are significant results not to be underrated--but--and I speak for the Federal Government--we want to make every conceivable effort to deepen and widen the process of detente, to which you have referred and exert every effort to fill in the basic treaty in the noneconomic fields also.

That at any rate is the Federal Government's line," Boelling emphasized: "While strictly respecting the sovereignty of the two German states in relation to one another, we want still more talks, still more dialogue for the benefit of the GDR and for our own benefit."

Erich Honecker spoke once more to thank the representatives of the company for their explanations. He assured them that the trade organs of the GDR will use every opportunity to increase the extent of trade relations, which are showing an upward trend. These links are part of the overall links between the GDR and the FRG. "You can assume that your firm too, the Salzgitter Ag, will not be forgotten. We, too, shall promote your efforts in the installation business." That could also apply to cooperation in Africa, Asia and Latin America, where the GDR is involved. In this sense he could confirm the approval of the GDR. As far as the overall relations between the GDR and the FRG are concerned, Erich Honecker stressed, the GDR views them within the framework of general world developments.

"The GDR is anxious," said Erich Honecker, "not only that international crises should not affect economic relations, but also that we make use of all opportunities, in particular those which Leonid Brezhnev presented at the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow toward an easing of the world situation and toward the preservation of peace. Naturally we are realists and know that not everyone shares our view. But the proposals are on the table. It is a great chance to save mankind from a nuclear war. That is in the interest of both the GDR and the FRG, as we know that in both countries a huge measure of destruction is possible after the first atomic attacks." Seen this way, the proposals for the preservation of peace are the decisive task of our time, added Erich Honecker.

Turning to the chairman of the board, Erich Honecker agreed with his observation that the representatives of the economy have often been pioneers in the promotion of the process of detente. The GDR favors the further development of these relations.

Erich Honecker informed the representatives of the Salzgitter Ag of the extraordinary success of the GDR economy, which is built up on the combine principle. That is also a reason why the GDR is so flexible in the international market that its results are becoming more and more effective. The economic relations of mutual benefit also help to ensure full employment in the Federal Republic. This was confirmed by Guenter Nagel, chairman of the Central Staff Committee of the Salzgitter Ag. He emphasized that he was taking part in the conversation not merely as a businessman but also as a trade union representative. He is a representative of the working people who are concerned about peace and see only in peace the best guarantee of prosperity.

Further on Honecker Comments

LD151732 Hamburg DPA in German 1548 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Leipzig, 15 Mar (DPA)--In the opinion of Erich Honecker, GDR Council of State chairman, the two German states ought to try not to let international tensions affect their relations. Just like Klaus Boelling, head of the FRG's permanent mission in East Berlin, so Honecker today, following a visit to the exhibition stand of Salzgitter Ag at the Leipzig fair, expressed the view that trade should be placed within the wider context of the improvement of political relations.

Boelling emphasized that the Federal Government sees trade with the GDR also as an important factor in the formation of political confidence. What is wanted in the relations between the two German states is not a policy of entrenchment but, while observing each other's sovereignty, efforts at more contacts and more dialogue. The Federal Government does not intend to be satisfied with the not to be understimated results achieved since the signing of the basic treaty. Rather, the objective is to actively fill in the treaty and to overcome obstacles which still exist between the Federal Republic and the GDR. Boelling emphasized that Honecker has given his specific approval of this statement.

Honecker was accompanied at his traditional walk, at the opening of the fair today by Premier Willi Stoph; People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann; Guenter Mittag, the Politburo member in charge of economic affairs; and several other members of the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Karl Haehser, parliamentary state secretary at the Federal Finance Ministry, represented, in his capacity as chairman of the supervisory board, the Salzgitter Ag concern.

Honecker, Makeyev Speeches

LD152308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1844 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Leipzig, 15 Mar (ADN)--At the conclusion of his walk at the Leipzig Spring Fair, Erich Honecker and the other members of GDR party and state leadership were cordially welcomed at the Soviet pavilion by Valentin Makeyev, head of the Soviet Government delegation and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ambassador Petr Abrasimov and the director of the Soviet exhibition, Boris Kokorem. The USSR is exhibiting models of the most important nuclear reactors for nuclear power stations, including that of the latest thermonuclear experimental plant Tokamak 10. Welding equipment comprises an equally important part of the Soviet exhibits, which number approximately 8,000. One of the joint developments by CEMA member countries is the Intermigmag semiautomatic equipment for inert gas welding. The guests also visited models of metal-cutting machinery shown for the first time, many of which were produced with construction groups from other socialist states, including the GDR.

Exhibited for the first time in Leipzig was an exhibition by the Soviet Ministry for Higher and Vocational Education comprising modern teaching methods and equipment. The guests were also greatly interested in the special exhibition of the Estonian SSR which demonstrated the extraction and processing of oil shale.

During an ensuing friendly get-together with the Soviet hosts, Valentin Makeyev and Erich Honecker made speeches. The head of the Soviet Government delegation stressed that this year's Leipzig Spring Fair is taking place immediately after the 26th CPSU Congress and on the eve of the 10th SED Congress. The CPSU, its Central Committee and Politburo are giving their constant attention to consolidating friendship with the socialist countries. During the past few years, the fraternal countries have accumulated numerous positive experiences in production organization, management activity and solving economic problems.

Valentin Makeyev praised the diverse relations between his country and the GDR, including both the mutual exchange of experiences at the party, state and social level as well as the close ideological cooperation and comprehensive economic and scientific-technological relations. Last year, one-tenth of the Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover was accounted for by the GDR while for its part, the Soviet Union occupied the first place in the GDR's foreign trade.

Here at the Leipzig fair it must be particularly stressed that during the current 5-year plan cooperation between the two countries will be considerably expanded in those fields determining scientific-technological progress.

In his address, Erich Honecker stressed that the Soviet Union's proposals for guaranteeing world peace, as announced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, have met with a world wide response. "They are vigorously supported by the GDR and all its citizens," he stressed.

There has been great satisfaction on the part of the GDR people over the fact that in view of the imperialist arms drive policy, which carries with it the threat of a world nuclear war, Leonid Brezhnev submitted a program of peace and disarmament to the world public at the 26th CPSU Congress and thus provided mankind with the means of eliminating the danger of a world nuclear war.

It is important to take advantage of this opportunity. "The latest proposals by the Soviet Union on securing peace, continuing the policy of detente and limiting armaments and disarmament has introduced mankind into a new phase of the struggle for peace and disarmament. It is now important to act according to the old German saying: Enough words have been exchanged--let us now see action." Erich Honecker added: "May the peoples and governments of the West understand this historic step towards peace by the Soviet Union and act accordingly."

With a view to the 10th SED Congress, Erich Honecker assured the guests of the certainty that the GDR will continue to fulfill with honor its task as a cornerstone of socialism and peace on the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact under all conditions.

Festive Reception

LD152224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2044 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Leipzig, 15 Mar (ADN)--On Sunday evening in Leipzig the first day of the fair ended with a festive reception, which the GDR minister of foreign trade, Horst Soelle, held for the representatives of the world of industry and trade. Among the guests in the new council chambers in Leipzig were members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Fleiber and Gerhard Schuerer.

"Encouraged by the recent great peace initiative of the Soviet Union we should feel ourselves jointly called on always to preserve an atmosphere in the relations between states that will ease and accelerate a solution to the international problems that have grown acute," said Minister Soelle in his greetings toast. The Leipzig fair, with its climate that is favorable to trade and mutual understanding, has always proved that the range of agreement between the representatives of trade and economy is a broad one. The GDR will always play its part in finding a common language and in further developing the basis of trusting cooperation in trade and economy with other states.

FISCHER CITES BREZHNEV PROPOSALS, MADRID MEETING

LD131946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 13 Mar (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has paid tribute to the proposals submitted by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress as a new, important initiative. With this constructive program socialist foreign policy is levelheadedly and with all its authority opposing the imperialist policy of arms buildup and confrontation. It therefore is giving a new powerful stimuli to the struggle of all peace forces.

Oskar Fischer spoke on Friday to commanders and propagandists of a GDR Border Troop unit on current questions of the struggle for peace, on lessening the threat of war and on bridling the arms race.

Speaking about the meeting in Madrid, Fischer said: "Achieving agreement, certainly something encouraging to all, on the convening and preparation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is imperative and in accordance with this body's responsibility."

"However, observing the reaction of certain NATO circles, one might think that not all the participant states would assume responsibility for the Madrid meeting being concluded with results that serve peace. It is only too obvious that these circles are out for onesided advantages. This is not only unrealistic but also dangerous. The Madrid meeting is called upon in the present heightened international situation to strengthen the basis of trust between the participant states and to take the road to reducing military confrontation while respecting the security interests of all states. Steps towards military detente," Oskar Fischer vigorously emphasized, "are not a gift for only a few; they are of benefit to all states and peoples."

The socialist states are not seeking military superiority, but neither will they permit imperialism's military superiority. This requires that the defense strength of the Warsaw Pact states be kept at the necessary level. This includes the all-round strengthening of the GDR and the total commitment of every individual. Thus, the GDR will always fulfill its responsibility on the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH AUSTRIA

LD152310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Leipzig, 15 Mar (ADN)--The Voest-Alpine Ag, the largest state enterprise in Austria, is to supply a complete converter steel plant to the GDR in the coming years. The relevant contract was signed on Sunday at the Leipzig Fair by the director general of the Austrian concern, Herbert Apfalter, and the director general of the foreign trade enterprise Industrieanlagen-import, Herbert Roloff. The main feature of the installation, which is intended for the strip steel combine Hermann Matern in Eisenhuettenstadt, consists of two 2210 ton converters operating according to the LD process developed by Voest Alpine, as well as two continuous casting units for the production of cogged ingots and slabs. The Austrian concern, with which GDR foreign trade enterprises have concluded a long-term agreement on cooperation, is also providing the know-how for the steel production.

The Voest director general at the same time agreed on the import of GDR engineering, electrical engineering and electrical products. Over and above this, the foreign trade enterprise Elektrotechnik and the major Austrian concern concluded an agreement about increased cooperation in connection with the existing licence agreement over the plasma melting process developed in the GDR and about the development of scientific and technical cooperation in this area.

Present at the signing were the Austrian federal minister for commerce, trade and industry, Dr Josef Staribacher; the GDR minister of ore mining, metallurgy and potash, Dr Kurt Singhuber, a member of the Council of Ministers; Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary for foreign trade; and the Austrian ambassador in the GDR, Dr Hans Walser.

JOINT COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH JAPAN

LD141446 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1202 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Leipzig, 14 Mar (ADN)--The 11th joint meeting of the GDR-Japan and Japan-GDR economic committees led by their chairmen, Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Eishiro Saito, president of Nippon steel corporation, took place in Leipzig on Friday and Saturday. It was marked by the 10th anniversary of the two economic committees.

At the meeting and during the discussions of the subcommittees of trade, science and technology, banks and finance, both sides noted good results of their joint work, trade between the GDR and Japan having quadrupled during the period from 1977 to 1980.

The work of the committees has had a positive influence on the development of the relations between the GDR and Japan in the political as well as other spheres.

A working program for the next 2 years was signed on Saturday by Dr Gerhard Beil and Eishiro Saito. It provides for concrete measures envisaging a rapid further development of economic relations between the two states on the premise of significant annual growth rates.

During the discussions of the economic committees it was noted that the existing potentials of the two national economies offer great possibilities for enlarged and deepened commercial cooperation to the advantage of both sides, as regards both trade and mutual cooperation in the scientific-technical sector.

Deliveries by the GDR will consist mainly of highly developed products of the engineering industry, the precision engineering and optical industry, and the chemical industry. Japan will likewise export to the GDR engineering products and installations for the chemical and metallurgical industries. A considerable expansion is envisaged concerning the exchange of licenses and cooperation in the scientific-technical sphere.

Apart from provisions for raising mutual exports and imports, agreements concerning joint ventures by Japanese companies and GDR foreign trade enterprises in Third World markets were concluded. On the strength of previous results and experience a rapid further development may also be forecast in this field.

The meeting of the economic committees in which over 100 leading representatives of Japan's economic life, including the presidents and managing director of the 21 biggest companies, took part, was also attended as guests by the parliamentary deputy minister in the Japanese Foreign Ministry, Kazuo Aichi, and the Japanese ambassador in the GDR, Junji Yamada.

GUENTER MITTAG VISITS LIGNITE MINE NEAR LEIPZIG

DW141700 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] In honor of the 10th SED Congress, permanent operations have started at the newly opened Delitzsch southwest open-cast working 17 days ahead of schedule. The miners and the workers of the building and construction enterprises welcomed for the occasion Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The open-cast working is the first of a total of three to be opened up north of Leipzig during the coming years. This means that in future 10 percent of the GDR's crude lignite production will be concentrated in this new lignite and energy region. Deposits at the Delitzsch southwest open-cast working will last 25 years. For the current year the miners have set themselves the task of producing 400,000 tons of crude lignite in excess of the plan for the GDR economy, especially for the Leuna and Buna chemical combines.

PRETZIEN LOCK OPENED; HIGH WATERS GRADUALLY RECEDE

DW161250 East Berlin Voice of the GDK Domestic Service in German 0906 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] The high water pressure of the Elbe in Magdeburg Bezirk has decreased due to the opening of the Pretzien lock. The water is flowing away between the strengthened dikes in the stream and diversion area. Hundreds of citizens from towns and villages along the river supported the water economy organs as dike watches. The water level in Dresden was 6.42 meters this morning. Since last night the water level decreased a bit. The Saale level in Halle remained 5.75 meters; the highest level so far. A gradual decrease at the lower part of the Saale is expected as soon as the flood wave reaches the Elbe today.

Hans Reichelt, minister for environmental protection and water economy, stated today after a working visit to Halle Bezirk that providing timely information to the populace and the well-coodinated cooperation of local organs, civilian defense organs, the water economy collective and social organizations have stood their test.

BRIEFS

FLOOD DESTRUCTION--The Saale River has reached a reading of 4.52 meters at Naumburg, 2.10 meters above normal. The Weisse Elster River rose to 3.79 meters near Zeitz, 1.61 meters above average. In the past 2 days the Saale reservoirs alone have retained 20 million cubic meters of water, nearly one-tenth of the entire storage capacity of the reservoirs. Alerts were announced for the Halberstadt, Oschersleben and Wanzleben Kreise in the catchment area of the Bode River as well as for Stassfurt Kreis. According to the central weather service in Potsdam temperatures of about 10 degrees centigrade and further rainfalls are expected in the mountainous areas. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Mar 81 p 7 AU]

KADAR ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S PATRIOTIC FRONT CONGRESS

LD150102 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Speech by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at the opening session of the Seventh People's Patriotic Front [PPF] Congress in Budapest on 14 March--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed congress, dear comrades, my friends: The work of the congress is influenced decisively by those conditions which are prevalent at present in our country and in international life. Anyone who wishes to evaluate the internal political situation of our country accurately and well need do no more than run through in his mind the most important political events of the past year.

It is just a few days less than a year that the leading force of Hungarian society, the MSZMP, had its 12th congress in this very hall. This congress gave a report, with a very accurate analysis of the situation, concerning the position of the country and made recommendations for the further direction of progress. The country's inhabitants welcomed this congress and I would like to express my special thanks for the fact that the National Council of the PPF adopted the general statements and program of the 12th party congress. It was with this program that the PPF appeared before the electors and it was within this framework that last year's National Assembly elections took place. Following the National Assembly elections, the newly formed government provided a program. In the autumn the occupational trade union congresses took place and in December the Congress of the National Trade Union Council was held. Both the elections and the trade union congresses supported the main direction of the 12th party congress. Besides this, and this is no less important, this support was voiced by the millions not only in the form of words but also in deeds.

The past year was characterized by successful building work. At the end of the year the 6th 5-Year Plan was completed, as well as the yearly plan for 1981, in which the congress goals are expressed in a concrete form and the production and other tasks for this year and the following years are determined.

Giving all these matters careful consideration, I think we can state with absolute certainty that the political situation of the Hungarian People's Republic is firm, the socialist institutions of our social order are functioning and the implementation of the direction determined by the congress has begun. It is under these circumstances that the 7th PPF Congress is holding its session. One can say that the internal political conditions are given for successful and good work.

The PPF congress is an internal political event of great significance, a great event for our society. The PPF movement is the embodiment of socialist national unity, of the solidarity which is an indispensable condition of our progress. The documents submitted to the congress, the report of the national leadership and the supplement by Comrade Sarlos are good; I agree with them and I think that they have provided a good foundation for the work of the congress.

Let me now express my thanks for the friendly reception. On my part I also warmly greet every delegate and every participant in this congress and convey to you the warm greetings of our party's Central Committee. [applause]

I would like to talk about a few issues within the framework of the congress debate: first, the international situation. As there are many vigilant observers of our socialist system and practice and there are also on many occasions critics who are justified in their criticisms, perhaps it would do no harm if one were to mention that the West--which is held in high esteem by some--has its own problems. These problems are no smaller but bigger than ours.

Capitalism is going through a deep crisis; it is in a political, economic, financial and social crisis. People who deal with this issue are aware of this. At present capitalism is fighting with its own contradictions, and the lives of the workers who live in capitalist countries are threatened by the two dangers of inflation and unemployment, that is to say, real unemployment.

On the other hand the socialist countries have gained in strength and prosperity in recent years. The forces of progress have forged ahead and the liberation struggle of the peoples against the remnants of the colonial system have achieved significant results one after another. Taking into consideration all this, the leading factors of imperialism have described their balance sheet as being bad and have said that their position is difficult and has been aggravated in recent years. For this reason they are seeking a way out by using their own methods. It appears that they want to find a way out by increasing the arms race and sharpening the international situation. This is directed naturally, and of necessity, against the interests of the populations of their own countries and of the peoples. This is their intention and plan, as far as we can see it.

Parallel to this arms race it is their publicly announced plan, an aim which can hardly be denied, to reach a superiority in forces in the balance of military strength. As a result of all this, the international situation at present is characterized by a halt in detente in recent years and by a sharpening of the situation. These are the characteristics of the international situation within the framework of which this congress is meeting and carrying out its work, and which has to be taken into account to a certain degree.

At this point I would like to stress our deep conviction that the plans of imperialism are impractical and are bound to fail. The peoples will not give up their achievements which have been attained so far and no one can force them to do so. Those who are still oppressed and people without their freedom will not give up their lawful fundamental right to wage a struggle for their freedom until they have achieved their objective. Incidentally, it often happens that whenever and wherever a people attempts to throw off the shackles of imperialism to get rid of them, the spokesmen and defense lawyers of imperialism attempt to portray this as if some kind of agents had incited the people to do this. The people are not being incited by any kind of agents. The peoples are struggling because they want to live freely and in a way fit for human beings. This process is unstoppable because this is the fundamental law of the development of society, of human society, and this does not depend on anyone's subjective decision. If anyone were to advise these people to accept slavery and to carry on living in the same conditions, they would not listen to anyone and they would be right. This is a natural situation.

If we look at it in its entirety--and I too have been inspired by the poet who spoke before me--we must realize that the genius of the human race has created marvelous achievements in science, technology, in the life of society and in all spheres. Mankind has tremendous achievements in all these spheres and the genius of the human race has not yet completed its work. There are still further great perspectives and possibilities. However, it has to be noted with regret among these achievements that mankind has also created the weapons that can destroy its own civilization, and its very existence. This also exists in the world, and we must not ignore this, nor will we ignore it. At the same time if these very same scientific and technological achievements were to be used exclusively to serve a good and peaceful life, they could ensure a marvelous kind of life for mankind on earth.

This is the way in which we see the current situation and perspectives. The lords of imperialism must realize that the oppressed want to be liberated and that the peoples who are still unfree want to gain national liberty. No one will be able to stop them in this. As regards mankind, and the peoples in their entirety, neither of these has any intention of committing collective suicide in the interests of the profits of monopoly capital which stands behind the arms buildup.

We base our policy upon this conviction. We are convinced that human progress is not reaching its end, but, on the contrary, it is reaching the turning point at which it may--as the immortal founders of Marxism said--really move from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom and free development.

Speaking about questions of the international situation, I, too, should like to talk about the 26th CPSU Congress which was a great international event. This congress heard Comrade Brezhnev's report, conducted a debate and passed its resolutions. This is, of course, a historic significance in the life of the Soviet people and of this congress. However, its international effect is immense, too. As far as the domestic life of the Soviet Union is concerned, the congress, taking stock realistically of the situation, decided on a great program of peaceful construction, peaceful communist construction. This means a great deal to the Soviet people. We, for our part, as we were able to speak there, we have said: We wish sincerely, from our heart, that the Soviet people should accomplish successfully in the field of domestic construction the resolutions of the 26th congress and should be able to enjoy in peace the fruits of its labor. This is our wish.

This congress has been of great international significance and has again and with emphasis also on the current complicated situation widely proclaimed the peace policy of the Soviet Union. It has put forward proposals for the settlement of Soviet-American relations, for the settlement of all disputed international questions--including the problem of the Persian Gulf--for the security of the Far East and its peace, for the complex Afghan question within an international context, for the question of strategic weapons and the question of medium-range missiles, which are of great import and which taken all together propose to the world the reduction and limitation of the arms race, the reduction of armaments, and propose on a principled basis, as was stated, equal security at a reduced level of armaments.

This is what the 26th CPSU Congress said to all who bear responsibility throughout the world.

This congress and these proposals have a great international effect and have made a deep impression the world over. I believe that, not without reason, I can also say that the 26th CPSU Congress, with its stand on international questions, has to a certain extent already led to a relaxation of the international situation. As far as these proposals are concerned, we warmly welcome them. They are in full accordance with the endeavors of the Hungarian People's Republic, with the interests of the Hungarian people, and we shall support them with all our energy. Concerning the further fate of the proposals, it is now the turn of the West and the public opinion of the Western countries. The peoples of the socialist world are expecting, as their right, that genuine and clear answers should be given to these proposals.

The foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic--I add that I could also say the harmonized foreign policy of the socialist countries--stands against war, for detente and for peaceful coexistence and is working for these. It takes a stand for the halt of the arms race, for equal security and for peaceful coexistence among countries with differing social systems and for the development of many-sided and mutually advantageous relations among them. This is the official foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic corresponding with our principles and interests, and I believe we are justified in saying that it enjoys the unified support of our people.

We shall continue to work every day in the spirit of this foreign policy in the course of our international activities, and we wish to continue to serve the defense of the attainments of detente, its further development, the real attainment ofpeaceful coexistence and the consolidation of peace. This is what we have been doing so far and we shall do this also in the future. At the same time I should like to say also that it is our deep conviction that in international questions, too, commonsense will prevail and that those factors which hitherto as well have been shaping the international situation will prevail.

The forces of peace are powerful in every sense and there when it is necessary; on the other side, common sense must win, too. We must progress towards a more peaceful world and a calmer international atmosphere.

Returning now to the immediate work of the congress here, I believe that domestic conditions are favorable to the work of the congress and the necessary international conditions are also at hand. Our people are facing years which are not going to be easy but we shall work. Our people are living in peace and we shall progress also in the years immediately ahead.

I would like to say something about the political tasks facing us, without going unduly into details. I would like to say a few words about the party. I think that the work of the PPF is inseparable from the party's work, not only because the party too is a member-organization of the PPF movement, but for other reasons as well. I would like to stress again the pronouncement of our congress that the party, as the leading force of Hungarian society, endeavors to fulfill worthily and adequately its function now laid down also in the Constitution--not at all an easy function but full of responsibility and honor. The party will always strive for this.

In connection with this, the party's policy and work have borne their fruit. We consider it very important that while we stress that one must not be unaware of the results--because the people see in them the meaning of work--we must not rest on the successes attained. The party sees it as its task always to give adequate, principled, realistic and practical correct answers to questions of the present day and the time to come. This will also be so in the future.

It is clear to everybody by now from the party's practice, followed for a long time already--but maybe it will not be superfluous if I stress it here--namely that the party has given a political solution to every political question hitherto and will strive to do so in the future. The party is living and working welded together with the masses and will follow this course in the future. The party is continuing its policy of alliance, as was stressed at our congress, and here I want to stress it again. This we see as a very important factor of our progress and a very significant factor of our policy, and we must continue with it. We must do it well. This is also, and especially, a class alliance. It is the alliance of workers, the peasantry of collective farms, intellectuals, an alliance of people, a political alliance, a political alliance of party members and non-members, of people of various vocations, employment, age groups, of people differing as to ideologies. This is the essence of the policy of alliance, and we want to continue this in the future. We always have tried, while speaking in the name of the party, to work with clear terms: that the situation should be clear and that in people's minds matters should be clear and obvious. This is how things should be.

Here, at the congress hall, it was said in the opening speech that during the more than three and a half decades since liberation, epoch-making historical attainments were achieved in Hungary, the outcome of which is that a great social revolution, a socialist revolution was accomplished in Hungary. It has triumphed, has brought results and has caught up with backwardness reaching far into past centuries. This is a fact. This is how matters stand. We know this, our people know this and even our enemies cannot deny it.

At the same time, we are having results in the political field. Daily, from year to year, month by month, week by week the policy followed in everyday building work allows us to report, on the occasions when we have to render account, about the results of the party, the trade unions and the PPF. In the economic field, in the cultural field, in the field of education too we register great achievements.

Notwithstanding all this, we have the habit of always stressing that we do not consider ourselves infallible, and as we work mistakes and delays also happen. All in all, we do not give an idealized picture of our political, economic and cultural conditions in the sense that we say that now we have arrived, let us stop. We do not do this and shall not do it in the future either.

We believe that as far as our socialist system is concerned, the task is to further strengthen the socialist characteristics of the socialist system. As one very important factor in this, we must develop our socialist democracy further and must expand it even more.

The third issue concerns the shortcomings which undoubtedly may be found in our society in the most diverse spheres. One ought to mention at this point bureaucratic difficulties; one ought to mention phenomena that cannot be reconciled with socialist morality; one ought to mention also irresponsible actions which may be found in places; and one ought to mention economic shortcomings and abuses. All these are still present in our lives. We must continuously wage an uncompromising and unremitting struggle against these so that the justified requirement of people for the assertion and triumph of what is just in our socialist society should be applied not only to the fundamental great issues but also to all issues in all spheres. This should be asserted locally and in all walks of life. This, too, is one of our tasks. The solution of this task, involving the strengthening of the socialist characteristics of our system, the complete unfolding of socialist democracy and an unremitting struggle for overcoming the shortcomings--all these necessitate the work of the party, the socialist organizations, not least the PPF, our government, our economic institutions, our cultural leaders and our entire society. These goals can only be realized if we all work together and thus make further advances.

The first speaker at the congress spoke about debates. I would like to welcome both the speech and the issue itself. I reiterate that the party itself as well as the government both strive for wideranging discussions in all issues where this is possible and before decisions are reached. To give but one example in the case of the party, the basic document, which determined the character of the congress, was submitted to a nationwide public debate in which millions, both party members and those outside the party, took part. With regard to the activities of the government, our aim is to ensure that all draft laws--wherever this is possible and necessary--are submitted to the experts or to the even wider stratum of those concerned, representing in practice a nationwide debate, and this is done before the final decisions are reached. We welcome the new departure in government practice in that it submitted the draft plan of the people's economy for consultations, which had not happened before--let those who can, contribute to it.

[Budapest Domestic Television service in Hungarian at 1945 on 14 March in recorded excerpts of MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar's speech at the opening session of the PPF's Seventh Congress adds at this point the following additional passage:

["Yes, I would like to state as a witness that the congress resolution, the draft laws that are being discussed, the fundamentally important measures in question, the plans [not further modified]--and the plans of the people's economy, all of which have been submitted for consultations--all these have been improved as a result of the debates which were so widely held.

["Incidentally, as an aside I would like to say that I have been a party worker for a long time, working during various periods, and the working style of the party has changed also from time to time. I keep on reiterating--because I know it to be so--that we cannot save on explanations, agitation, reasoning and persuasion. There is no way we can do this. One may adopt measures which are simply announced. However, one may still have to listen to various views and one may still have to persuade the people who are going to carry out these measures.

["To use a rather vulgar phrase, one also needs to persuade those people on whom these measures are being executed so that they will accept these measures. However, this will lead us nowhere. This is no good. If reasoning, discussion, persuasion and explanation all come after decision has been reached rather than before, then both a lot more effort is required and the policy is less effective anyway. Ignoring the views of those best qualified is a measure by which we lose something very valuable. This must not be done, nor are we doing it. On the contrary, we should strengthen and further develop our current practice."]

I would like to mention another subject in connection with our system, for I believe you know our social circumstances very well. Comrades, there have been enemies of socialism in Hungary and there still are, though in very reduced numbers. They cannot come out into the open because the immense majority of the people supports the socialist system and socialist programs, so they are an isolated, marginal phenomenon, but they exist. In addition, there are people of confused minds, and then there are people who are itching to play some role. They attempt great deeds of heroic significance; failing to make positive contributions to society, they want to acquire fame by some negative act. There are quite a few irresponsible individuals in this category. When they speak or act, they do not bear in mind that the public good comes before everything.

What is to be done in such a situation? They have become a little more active recently. They engage in sporadic speculation while we go on working quietly. Our policy is clear; the program is clear and enjoys the support of the masses. We do not fear positive debates; we want them. They are necessary. But on the other hand it must be said, and this too is a task of society as a whole and a task of the PPF, that not even at the most insignificant place can we tolerate any destructive attack on our attainments. We have always spoken clearly when necessary, and here too I would like to say that the matter is clear. We shall preserve our attainments, augment them and not allow anybody to play with the fate of the people and nation. These are not to be played with. This determination enjoys social consensus and must always be observed. [applause]

Now a few words about the PPF. The PPF movement has made a great historic journey since its founding. It was born under a different social system, and, I ask you not to misunderstand me, in a certain sense it is now in its third bloom. It was born under the Horthy system under the conditions prevailing at that time. The idea was also alive after the liberation and then it withered, but fortunately it was reborn quite a few years ago. I daresay its influence and effect on the masses is stronger and greater than before, and this is how it must be. One has to hope that it will continue to grow.

The PPF movement is--now looking from the party point of view--an institution of our policy of alliance and our national cohesion. It is representative and a vehicle of this wherever it is active. The PPF movement is an indispensible constituent factor of our socialist system, and it will continue to be for a very, very long time. Socialist national unity--this is the principled description of our unity. If I talk about national unity, then I will add that it is stronger than ever before. National unity came about on several occasions in the nation's history under the influence of various historical circumstances, but it was never as strong as it is now. It is natural and obvious that it was never able to be as strong as it is now. Because when the big capitalist and the exploited proletarian or the big landowner and the anonymous 3 million village beggars tried to be the basis of national cohesion and unity, this was of course a different and more difficult question than today when our society is the society of working classes. There are now no contradictory interests in Hungary. The era of the big class struggle clashes is over, socialism has triumphed, and now national unity and socialist national unity are for this reason stronger than ever before and will be stronger still.

If one looks round in this hall, one perceives not only those present but the people whom they represent.

One can see that the PPF movement comprises all the creative forces of all the nationalities living in the homeland, all the creative forces, and carries out its useful function here at home.

The PPF is carrying out international activities as well, or it does so through some of its organs. There is the National Peace Council, the clerical peace council. The churches working within the PPF are also working internationally for the good cause, for peace, for friendship among people, and all this must be continued. And we must continue it with confidence and with even greater drive here at home and out in the world as well. There is a need for this.

We have a stable relationship between the state and church in Hungary. This is a generally well-known fact, and even outside forces which do not like our system know that this relationship is stable here. And we must also say, and this makes sense, that this is a real, stable relationship, a relationship where the church's representatives have given their oath to and respect the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic, with good words and deeds supporting the aims of the people's building work, the construction of the nation's better future. This is what the church has done. The relationship is also stable in the respect that the state for its part respects freedom of conscience and the church's autonomous functioning. This is how matters stand, and it must be so in the future, too, because this is also one of those questions--normal state-church relations--which are of value only if they are genuine. I say that in our country these relations are genuine and are also a factor in that socialist national unity which we are justified in saying that in our country has been attained, has become stronger, broader, and is stronger than it was before.

Well, I have just said, and I hope you will not misunderstand me, that we have good conditions at home for further work. We are living in a somewhat more complicated period from the point of view of international affairs; we trust that the positive factors will gain the upper hand in that area as well.

What is the slogan we use when we talk about socialist national solidarity, national unity? It is this: Let us, the conscious adherents of this socialist unity, augment our ranks, and let those who act in this spirit join our ranks. This is how this generally happens. I am confident that this congress will further strengthen our country's socialist national unity and will provide a new impetus for the PPF movement's work in the sphere of everyday life.

I would like to reiterate once more that, according to our deeply held conviction, all the achievements which we have attained so far and can demonstrate today--and this is no small matter--in the spheres of politics, economics, culture and the standard of living--not inconsiderable achievements--are due, to oversimplify a little, essentially to three factors: first, the correctness of the chosen path--that is, that we are advancing along the path of socialism and that we are interpreting and realizing it in practice as we do; second is the manual and intellectual creative work of our people; and third is our unity. We must guard and preserve these if we want to make progress and solve the tasks facing us in the years ahead. We must follow the path we have chosen. Our people must continue their creative work and we must strengthen our unity. And then we shall not fear any difficult task, be it political, economic, [word indistinct] or international. I trust that the congress of the PPF will assist in this.

Although I do not want to hold a production conference here, I should say something about economic issues and about our people's economy. We have drawn a balance sheet of the achievements of the past 5 years. The figures are well known: we have been able to increase the national income by 17 percent and consumption by the population by 13.5 percent. We have been able to build 450,000 homes in 5 years--something that had never been done in any 5-year period--and I am mentioning all this because this has been achieved during years when unprecedentedly large burdens weighed down the Hungarian economy as a result of foreign economic conditions.

This is convincing proof of the solid and strong foundations of the Hungarian People's Republic in social and economic terms and what heavy burdens it has been able to bear. This must be appreciated and one must be aware of it. There are a great many tasks and there are a great many things which need to be improved. However, it must be appreciated that we stand on firm ground in economic work.

As regards the Sixth 5-Year Plan--this is not something on which we have just started, as it was considered by the 12th MSZMP Congress--the appropriate conclusions have had to be drawn from the situation. In consequence of this, we have had to propose a lower rate of development as regards production, and, regrettably, this proposal for a low rate of development applies also to the improvement of the standard of living and living conditions. We have openly declared in easily understood terms that appropriate consideration of the questions concerning the balance of our people's economy is decisive in current economic work. Unless we handle this well, we may ruin not only the future of our people but also their standard of living and everything else. Our international balance of payments, the balance of our domestic budget, the equilibrium of demand and of the energy balance as well as the equilibrium of the means available for purchase and the consumer goods available for sale--all these are central issues from which we cannot distance ourselves and which we must keep in mind so that we can advance and strengthen our economic foundations and the economic potential of our country. Although the pace of development may be slow, nonetheless, we must still achieve appropriate development in industry, agriculture, the services, in other spheres, in transport as well, and in the improvement of living conditions. We must develop in a differentiated way both in industry and agriculture, and this is the core of the question. Therefore, we cannot give up development and we cannot give up technological development, because we would then be left behind. Differentiated development (?should take place) in the sectors of production.

As regards agriculture, it is something of which we are very proud because it was spoken of with appreciation and was described as a good example to be followed at the 26th CPSU Congress. However, we have tasks in agriculture as well. The decisive issues are the question of costs and the further increasing of yields. So there are the major tasks.

I heard about a speech made at the general meeting of an agricultural cooperative where one of the (?members) said: Well, comrades, we are satisfied with the standard of living and we have got used to it and because we want to maintain it we will work even more and even harder for it. This kind of speech must be welcomed everywhere.

Naturally, major tasks need to be solved in the sphere of cultural life. These are major tasks indeed, because if there was ever the time when there was a very great need for the immediate assistance provided by science then it is the case a hundred times more now. There is a great need for the development of technology and for the working out of an earliest possible realization of new processes, inventions and patents.

It is to be taken for granted that a country having a more developed industry and agriculture--and we may say we have these in comparison with our own past--also requires people with higher qualifications, people with better general education, with better professional training and with a better cultural background. This applies to all spheres of production. Work to be carried out with a great impetus is the great task of the intelligentsia, working in the fields of science, technology, public education, training and culture. We ask them to help in this and are confident that they will do this. The activists of the People's Patriotic Front can also provide great help in the various fields and it is no coincidence that the documents and topics on the agenda of the congress are dealing with issues of this kind.

As regards the standard of living, I have already spoken about this. The task that we have been able to lay down here is the maintenance of the standard of living. With reference to the coming years, I would describe the task now as the creation at the earliest possible time and conditions for a further increase. This, too, is possible and it is worthwhile and necessary to work for it.

There are serious and major tasks and possibilities in the sphere of improving living conditions. The improvement of living conditions can be carried out in very many different fields and areas. Major investment sums are being earmarked for this purpose. After all, to the best of my knowledge, investments in the sphere of public health are to increase far more than other investments, by nearly 40 percent in 5 years. The improvement of living conditions should be understood to mean that we will continue to pay great attention and provide assistance for the bringing up of children. We must help mothers, families, old-age pensioners and young people at the beginning of their careers during the current 5-year period and the preconditions for this must be secured.

So, to summarize the tasks which face us and to return to the 12th MSZMP Congress, and to draw conclusions from the reaction also, one must say that this congress announced a good program. It outlined a realistic program, the true tasks. It announced a program which leads us ahead. And in this sense it is an encouraging program for which it is worthwhile and necessary to work in every aspect.

I might add, if this is permissible, that this program is also a little strict, in a certain sense, in the sense that the demands are great. This is (?a sign) that the human factor is decisive nowadays; this is true, and all the more so because if the means of material investment are restricted, and cannot be utilized proportionately and in various spheres, then the attitude, intentions, will, work discipline, order and knowledge can achieve great advances (?in this regard). [as heard]

So, considering this congress program, I reiterate here that the people can look ahead with confidence. They can look ahead to the coming years with confidence. By confidence, we must understand that the people who are able to work must work. I do not like to use the expression "work more" when I am speaking about the people. It would do no harm for some individuals to be told to work more. The people, rather, must work more effectively, more rationally and more intelligently, and we have very great reserves in this regard.

To put it in other words--perhaps I can get it across this way--in the period when the foundations of socialism were established at the beginning of socialist construction, it was characteristic that it was enough for things to be available. No one considered the cost. Now we have passed this period. That what is needed should be available continues to be valid. But the cost of things is also important now. It is important how much material is needed, how much labor is needed, how much energy is needed, and what the quality is like. Quality is a separate topic, because our economy is such that we must trade with the world--almost half of our trade--and our economic plans must include this. If I say the world, then I must say the capitalists have never accepted anything from us as a favor, particularly nothing of bad quality--and not even quality goods. The socialist partners received certain goods, as a favor also, for quite a long time, but this period has come to an end. Socialist construction has progressed everywhere, and everywhere price and quality are taken into account. And we ourselves naturally approach our partners with such standards.

Concerning the future, our society will care for those people who must be looked after--as the cooperative member who spoke before me said, and described this within his own community. However, the able-bodied people must work, and they must make their living by work. Whoever wants to work will have work, and whoever works will earn his living, and he who has earned his living honestly will be able to buy what he needs.

This is both a program and a task for us. We must and we will tackle it successfully. Our people can look to the future with general security and confidence, in the social and existential sense. But the shaping of the future depends on all of us.

Comrade Sarlos mentioned in his opening address that the national holiday of 15 March will be tomorrow. Our period of national birth was in the past century. If we think of this and also what our forefathers fought for, then we must say that our people have taken great steps ahead. Now we are constructing a developed socialist society, and we belong to the leading, progressive peoples. The Hungarian people possess a certain honor and esteem. After all this, we must preserve and increase this honor now, so that the honor of socialism and the Hungarian nation together should increase further. The situation now, comrades, is such that--of course at home we are among one another--but if we travel abroad we need not be ashamed or keep quiet about the fact that we are Hungarian, that we come from the region of Danube and Tisza. Many things have been resolved with a strong will and very difficult tasks have been accomplished. There is confidence also that our people will accomplish the present tasks with good results.

In conclusion, I wish the congress good work; I express my respect for the activists' meeting of the PPF. I hope that the congress will reach good decisions, and that the activists work together with success on the realization of the decisions reached by the seventh congress. The MSZMP functions, it works; the PPF can build on this, the party will be in its place in the future too. The party will fulfill with honor the task which faces it, and the communists also will do their job, at their places of work and within the framework of the PPF movement.

KADAR, GYENES MEET CPSU SECRETARY GUS HALL

LD131614 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Gus Hall, the general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States. At the meeting they discussed issues of international life and of the international communist and workers movement, as well as the two parties' relations. Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary took part in the discussion.

FLOOD ALERT, CRESTING REPORTED ALONG SEVERAL RIVERS

LD131434 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Summary] There is a flood alert along many of Hungary's rivers. The Fekete Koros crested during the night at 1,000 cm. With the opening of the sluices it has dropped by 170 cm. A third-degree alert is still in force along the Koros River and some 1,000 people are on duty at the dikes. First-degree alerts are in force along the upper reaches of the Tisza and its tributaries. The Danube is expected to crest at Budapest on Sunday at 620 cm.

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN DELEGATION'S VISIT--Hosted by the National Trade Union Council, a delegation of the National Union of Angolan Workers [UNTA] visited our country between 26 February and 4 March. The delegation studied the Hungarian trade unions' activity in fostering production and their participation in building socialism. The delegation had talks with leaders of the National Trade Union Council and various vocational trade unions and studied experiences of the socialist brigade movement at plants and institutions. The delegation departed our country on Wednesday. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Mar 81 p 4 AU]

INDONESIAN ENVOY DEPARTS--Budapest, 6 Mar (MTI) Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of the National Assembly, received at a farewell visit Imrad Indris, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia, who left Hungary at the end of his term. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 6 Mar 81 LD]

ZYCIE WARSZAWY CRITICIZES PARTY LEADERSHIP

LD140940 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 14 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Mar (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY today sharply criticized the PUWP leadership for so far being unable to develop a programme which could satisfy the party (?rank-and-file membership). It also charged the party leadership with the lack of consistency (?in) firing (?discredited) people. Excerpts:

"The lack of a sensible programme of action that could satisfy the basic party organization released numerous spontaneous initiatives with which nowadays the leadership is not always able to cope.

"If today we are observing the increasingly stronger tendencies to politicize the trade union movement (because it is not only the Solidarity trade union group which is manifesting such aspirations), they were caused among other things by the party's too slow response to the development of the situation. This is alarming because this leads to the weakening of power at a time of crisis when it is exactly a strong power what is needed most.

"Trying to gain a genuine leadership of society nowadays, the party must first of all square accounts with all who violated the three basic principles of the socialist system: social justice, democracy and rule of [word indistinct] ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

Slow Reaction Hit

LD141134 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Mar (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY has published an article by J. Ruranski under the headline "On What Can We Count?" Its author writes in particular:

Unfortunately, today one is fully justified in saying that from the point of view of perfecting the functioning of the economy the last few months have been lost. Both the new trade unions and the previous government did not do much during this time to save the country from economic failure. The fact that Solidarity did not seek to take part in the management of the national economy can be understood, which is not to say the same as justified. However, the state administration should have been occupied with this in the first place. Meanwhile the authorities were so absorbed in removing all the new hotbeds of tension that there was no one to think of the economic consequences of the absence of timely decisions.

Today, in an atmosphere of great political animation, in no sphere of public life can the political vacuum hold out very long. If it forms somewhere and if the party does not display initiative in good time, then this vacuum will be filled by spontaneous actions. Frequently actions are considerably more radical than is necessary, inasmuch as the stronger their radicalism is, the longer the political vacuum remains.

While today tendencies are being observed, which are becoming increasingly stronger, to attach a political nature to the trade union movement (and this is characteristic not only of Solidarity) J. Ruranski writes further, these can be explained by the fact that the party was too slow in reacting to the course of events. This causes concern inasmuch as it leads to a weakening of power in a crisis precisely when strong power is needed. The trade union leaders also agree with this. However, it is not enough to note this fact, just as it is not enough to recognize the leading role of the party. Concrete actions are needed. Political romanticism, whoever find themselves in its power, can only lead to a catastrophe.

For this reason the program of renewal must be a program for the restoration of public confidence. On the part of organs of state power this is the 10-point government program. On the part of Solidarity this must be a program for its inclusion in the joint management of the national economy.

[Words indistinct] (?threatens) a breach of the peace which was achieved with difficulty as a result of concessions and compromises. For the preservation of this peace it is necessary--and worthwhile--to make concessions. However, so that this time should not be lost for the economy, it is necessary--without exaggeration--to direct all efforts at building a material base for renewal. Without normal functioning of the economy there will be neither renewal nor democratization. If such a public force as Solidarity remains aloof in this matter, this will sooner result in national catastrophe than in improvement of the economic situation. Only cooperation between all forces in our country which are to be considered can create the possibility for solving the economic crisis.

RADOM STRIKE ALERT CONTINUES; OFFICIALS RESIGN

Walesa To Meet MKZ

LD140034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] According to our Radom correspondent, normal work continues in Radom factories and offices, despite the strike alert declared in the city. Particularly good results have been achieved by workforces in the Radoskor leather industry factory, the telephone factory and in tobacco industry enterprises. Next Monday a voivodship party committee plenum will be held in Radom. The agenda will include organizational issues and a report on the implementation of socioeconomic tasks in the region. On the same day a plenary session will be held of the Interfactory Founding Commission [MKZ] of the Radom region NSZZ Solidarity. Chairman of the National Consultative Commission Lech Walesa has announced he will participate in the session.

PZPR First Secretary Resigns

LD140902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] In connection with the tense social situation in Radom, where a strike alert continues, a delegation from Gdansk has arrived to meet with the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] Solidarity of the Radom region. After preliminary talks with the MKZ Presidium it was decided that Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission NSZZ Solidarity, will arrive in Radom on Monday to take part in a plenum of the Radom region branch of Solidarity. The Radom MKZ has extended the strike alert to Wednesday, 18 March. A 2-hour warning strike was called for Wednesday. The MKZ expects that a government delegation with the necessary powers will also arrive in Radom.

The sociopolitical situation in the Radom region was also discussed at a joint session of the Presidium of the voivodship People's Council and the voivodship deputies team. Janusz Prokopiak, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Radom, attended the session and stated that--considering he should not personally be a cause of social tension--on 4 March he offered his resignation to the Politburo from the post of first secretary in the Radom Voivodship. A plenum of the party voivodship committee in Radom on Monday will discuss organizational issues and will hear a report on the implementation of socioeconomic tasks in this region.

Voivoda Resignation Accepted

LD142350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] The tense situation continues in Radom Voivodship. The Interfactory Founding Committee of Solidarity, Ziemia Radomska, which 6 days ago proclaimed a strike alert, demands the implementation of more than 20 demands, including, among other things, cadre changes among the voivodship authorities and the transfer of Ministry of Internal Affairs buildings under construction for the use of the health service.

The arrival of a government commission in Radom is expected. Let us add that despite the complicated social situation, normal work continues in the voivodship's enterprises.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers has accepted the resignation and recalled Roman Mackowski from the post of voivoda of Radom.

SOLIDARITY, MINISTRY COMMISSIONS MEET IN NOWY SACZ

LD142248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Talks have been held in Nowy Sacz between a central-level working commission from the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection and representatives of the Solidarity commission from Nowy Sacz.

Solidarity presented 43 issues, including investment questions, bringing people who have abused their posts to account and handing over certain buildings for use by the general public. Ways of settling the above-mentioned issues were defined in a protocol which was agreed upon today.

'NATIONAL UNITY COMMITTEE' LEADER RELEASED

OW140351 Hong Kong AFP in English 0307 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, March 13 (AFP)--Polish dissident leader Wojciech Ziembinski has been freed by Polish authorities after more than four months in custody, it was learned here tonight.

Mr Ziembinski, president of the National Unity Committee for the Self-Determination of the Nation, was arrested on November 11 following a demonstration organized by dissidents to commemorate Polish independence in 1918.

Mr Ziembinski was released after suffering heart problems yesterday, according to Maria Moczulska, whose husband is president of the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN) and has been in jail since last September. She said Mr Ziembinski was allowed to return home after member of parliament Jan Zablocki offered to vouch for him.

Mr Ziembinski's National Unity Committee is a spinoff of the Movement for the Defense of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, but has no organizational tie to the KPN, whose top leaders are all behind bars.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SITUATION

LD131404 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] A Polish trade union member visiting France, (Krysztof Sliwinski) explains about the situation in Poland.

[Sliwinski] We never accepted this truce in a final manner, that is by saying that it was us who propose not to go on strike during these 90 days but we are absolutely determined to do our utmost so that this period should last.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do the results of the recent Moscow summit make you feel more worried?

[Sliwinski] (?We are not). There are certain coincidences which seem to us to be dangerous: that is the announcement of certain measures taken against people cooperating with our trade unions, the Solidarity trade union. Of course, a certain effort to give guarantees to the Soviet Union on the one hand, to show a part of the apparatus that the authorities are capable of controlling the situation on the other hand. [sentence as heard] However, after these last few days, now, we are convinced that it is not in fact a case of serious measures being taken.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH AUTONOMOUS TU GROUP

LD141842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski met today with a five-person working group of the provisional committee for cooperation of the autonomous trade unions. The chairman of the Council of Ministers was told of preparations for the creation of a confederation of autonomous trade unions. The unions grouped in the autonomous movement support cooperation by all unions, the solving of disputed matters through talks and acting in support of calm and stability. The representatives of the autonomous unions also told the premier that they are supporting the appeal for 90 calm and industrious days.

The premier expressed to the participants in the meeting thanks for understanding the need for cooperation by the unions in restoring a normal work rhythm to the economy. He also acquainted them with government actions which are aimed at halting the worsening economic situation of the country, which still continues, and as a result of which increases the difficulties in supplying the market. The premier also stressed that the government desires to shape relations with trade unions in such a way that conflicts or disputed matters should be solved through talks and by reaching an agreement.

GORSKI CHAIRS STUDENT CONTACTS COMMISSION SESSION

LD132330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] The first meeting of the commission for contacts with students' organizations took place in Warsaw today, chaired by Janusz Gorski. The meeting was attended by representatives of the academic athletic union, the Independent Association of Students, and the Socialist Union of Polish Students. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski was present. Proposals for the organization and composition of the commission, proceedings for holding talks and other topics and dates of meetings were discussed. The principle of bilateral talks between the commission and delegations of individual organizations on the subject of matters raised by them was adopted. Representatives of other organizations may be invited to bilateral talks as observers.

SPOKESMAN OUTLINES PROVISIONS OF DRAFT LABOR CODE

LD132226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] The press spokesman of the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs has announced that the initial draft of the labor code amendments, which was elaborated by the ministry, is at present being discussed with all trade unions, science centers and ministries. It takes into consideration indispensable changes in trade union rules resulting from implementation of the coastal and Jastrzebie agreements, and from the needs of the organizational structure of trade unions. The process of amending the labor code also requires the harmonizing of legislative work with other legal acts, the law on trade unions, on workers self-government and on the enterprises.

LEADERS ATTEND SD CONGRESS OPENING; KANIA SPEAKS

LD141346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] The 12th SD Congress opened in Warsaw today. The SD has about 115,000 members who are represented at the congress by nearly 500 delegates. The congress will assess the party's work since the last congress, map out a program of work for the future and elect a new leadership.

Delegations of the PZPR, led by Stanislaw Kania, the first secretary of the party Central Committee, and of the ZSL, led by Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the Supreme Committee, are attending the congress.

Also present are Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The deliberations are also being attended by delegates of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and the Liberal Democratic party of Germany from the GDR.

Speeches of greetings were delivered by Stanislaw Kania and Stanislaw Gucwa. The political program paper of the SD Central Committee Presidium was read by Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak. He underlined the importance of the declaration on cooperation made by PZPR, ZSL and SD of December last year, and he stated that the SD is decided to actively strengthen Poland as the permanent, unfailing link in socialist cooperation.

Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, then spoke from the tribune of the congress. He conveyed to the delegates wishes for fruitful debates and informed them about the provisions of preparations for the ninth party congress, and especially about the character of the provisions of the program, which will be submitted in the near future for consultation by the whole party and the nation. Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, stated in his speech that both parties are linked by many common views on ideology, programs and on concrete daily activities. He also pointed to the need to carry out deep reforms in economic policy.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 2011 GMT on 14 March reports the congress' opening adding that: "Chairman of the UPP Central Committee Stanislaw Gucwa in his address stated that the two parties had much in common as regards ideals, programmes and day-to-day activity. The welfare of the entire nation is the prime goal sought by both parties. 'The work of the PUWP and the two other political parties should consist in mapping out the direction for the administration, organizing grass-roots opinion and social control, largely through the representative organs. The Sejm, people's councils and various self-government forms must have the right, guaranteed by the law, to exert influence on politics and the economy. 'The two political parties are striving to tighten inter-party cooperation whose principles are now defined [words indistinct] declaration on cooperation. It states that the Polish United Worker Party performs its leading role in the political and social life of the country by cooperation with the United Peasants Party and the Democratic Party which, as self-sufficient allied parties, participate in the strengthening of the forces of socialism and democracy,' emphasized Gucwa.

["Greetings for the congress and wishes for fruitful debates were extended by the chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, Bohuslaw Kuczera, and chairman of the central board of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Germany and Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of State [passage indistinct] the proposals forwarded at the congress concern institutional guarantees to consolidate [words indistinct] of the country. Emphasis is [word indistinct] the need to strengthen the role of Sejm as the supreme organ of authority. [Words indistinct] been brought up that the extremely important social function of the Sejm deputies would not be combined with senior posts in state administration and the party apparatus. The [word indistinct] urged acceleration of work on the drafts of very needed new laws and the updating of such laws as the labour code, the administrative procedure code and the penal code.

["In the afternoon, the congress working groups set down to work. The 12th congress will continue its debate on Sunday."]

Mlynczak Report

LD142328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1808 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Report on speech by Taduesz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the SD Central Committee, at the SD party congress in Warsaw on 14 March--with portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Mlynczak recording] Colleagues, delegates, exteemed guests. The highest authority of our party, the 12th Congress of the SD, whose debates we are opening today, takes place in a difficult period for the people and country, in a period of finding ways for an economic and moral rebirth and a way out of the deep crisis through socialist renewal.

The decisions to be adopted by the congress will be of basic importance for the party, and chiefly for the role which it ought to fulfill in service to the nation. The responsibility for the nation and country, so deeply rooted in the ideology and program of the party, demands at present from every member, from every Pole, national dignity and deliberate thinking and action. The sense of discretion which always has accompanied the party in all its historic changes must also now be an important component of our thoughts and actions.

It is the task of the congress to make an analysis and assessment of the activity of the SD and of its central authorities during the last quinquennium, and to define the place, role, tasks, and responsibility of the party for the next few years. [end recording]

Speaking next of the difficult road towards our renewal, Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak said:

[Begin recording] The process of democratic changes, which our country is experiencing at present, is threatened, and one must be fully aware of it, with many dangers from many sides. Being a responsible political activist and a Polish patriot, one cannot fail to see the activities of groups hostile to socialism, which are finding support from the centers of national and foreign ideological subversion. They desire to exploit the process of changes, the weakening of many structures of authority and links of democracy, the inexperience and honest intentions and good faith of many social workers, including chiefly all the activists of the new professional movement, and through this purposeful kindling of extreme demands and tensions to direct the process of changes to antisocialist activities. One cannot--and I wish to emphasize it clearly--fail to notice the fact that there are still only a few. But that there are people in our country who do not like the socialist road of development, who would like to weaken our socialist state and shake our reliability as a member of the socialist community of states and peoples. One cannot also fail to see, on the other hand, the enemies of the socialist and democratic process of renewal among conservative and dogmatic forces, who are not budging and are still strongly imbedded in certain links of the apparatus of authority, administration and the economy. One also cannot fail to notice quite large groups of people who are unprepared and incompetent, but who are often occupying, as a result of past errors in cadre policy, responsible posts. In this reckoning one must also include dishonest people and plain careerists, who will sign without criticism every slogan and will always push to the first rank of every process of renewal. [applause]

We must realize that those people, in order to defend their narrow interests, will slow down the democratic process of renewal. They will make the return to the principles of socialism difficult and they will not even flinch from inflicting damage in the political and economic sphere. We must clearly realize it, even more so, because for years we had weakened the struggle against this kind of phenomena.

Morality and ethics were not common. Hence today it is much more difficult for us. Thus it creates a greater danger. The existing difficulties are exclusively Polish difficulties, but they do have a certain effect on the political situation in Europe and their intensity and dimension understandably creates anxiety for our allies and friends. One thing is certain, and there can be no doubt about it: We Poles as a nation and as a community must have commonsense and the ability to solve our internal problems exclusively by political means and exclusively by ourselves. [applause] [end recording]

Much space was occupied in the speech by the problems of the Polish intelligentsia. The speaker stressed that the Democratic Party wishes to be a party that functions with the intelligentsia. He stressed that the country needs the intellectual and organizational efforts made by scientists, lawyers, economists and teachers. Here is an excerpt from the speech concerning the contemporary understanding of democracy.

[Begin recording] The foundations of our programmatic thinking, accepted by our members, and confirmed during the work of the Congress Commission, are: patriotism, democracy and universal progress. [applause] Patriotism is not only readiness to act when the homeland is facing danger but it is also the active, everyday participation in solving problems which surround us as members of the community.

Progress is the concrete and constant striving towards the utmost exploitation of the great intellectual potential of the people and material potential of the state. Democracy is a road towards the realization of humanist ideals of freedom, equality, justice and tolerance. It is a method for executing authority, with all its consequences for the individual life of man, and his participation in the life of the community.

From such an understanding of democracy we have derived our proposals for solutions concerning political, system and socio-economic questions, which we treat as a guarantee of the process of the realization of democracy. Hence, in the previous period we stood, and we are standing now, for the consolidation of the role and the rank of representative organs: the Sejm and people's councils. We are for the formation of a constitutional tribunal which would examine the conformity of bills with the Constitution. The tribunal of state would as an organ question people occupying the highest posts in state administration for activity outside legally prescribed powers. [applause]

We are against linking a parliamentary mandate with a post in the government. [applause]

Striving to strengthen state authority and being guided by our traditions, we are for the restoration of the office of the president of the Polish People's Republic as the chairman of the Council of State. [applause] [end recording]

Kania Rejects Dyarchy

LD142146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1808 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Report on speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the Democratic Party congress on 14 March--with portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Kania recording] Dear friends, you have inherited one of the important mainstreams of the rich traditions of the Polish democracy. Against the background of the transformations which took place after the Second World War our alliance was forged, an alliance which has been going on for over 35 years. Our alliance has an ideological character. The PZPR contributes to it the historical mission of the working class in the shape of a program for the construction of socialism. The SD contributes the political thinking of the radical forces of the Polish democracy. We have an enormous joint great achievement: People's Poland. But, we also have a joint awareness of the difficulties, an awareness of the damage caused by an infringement on the principles of the construction of socialism. We have made pledge to straighten the ways of our national development. The party has an unswerving will to carry out the renewal and to establish the guarantees which will ensure that the deformations will never again be repeated. [applause]

We also have enough strength, together with our allies--we regard the United Peasant Party and you as the closest allies--to oppose those who, speaking about the renewal, have in mind to turn our country back from the road of socialism, to introduce a state of dyarchy and to weaken our connections with the states of the socialist community. [applause]

Dear delegates, the intelligentsia plays an enormously important role. The intelligentsia is derived in its majority from the working class and peasants. An awareness of these roots influences the views and choice of the (?direction). That is why we are jointly hoping for the ever increasing participation of the intelligentsia in the process of stabilizing the situation, shaping civic awareness and uniting everyone around the common policy of the program of reforms and the reconstruction in the spirit of the socialist renewal, as started at the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee. [applause]

The intelligentsia active in the SD has a great role to play here. Poland needs diligent hands and to no lesser degree bright minds. [applause]

In December of last year we adopted a common broad program for the development of services and small-scale industry. One can say already now that the greatest progress has been made in the sphere of the crafts.

I would like to emphasize in this context the efforts contributed by the SD and its activists. We shall continue to favor stabilization and improvement of the working conditions of crafts. It is a permanent [applause] component of the socialist economy necessary to society. We are relying on the reliable, honest, and good old traditions of the Polish crafts. [applause]

Great efforts in the sphere of services and small-scale industry are indispensable. The improvement of the still difficult living conditions and enriching the poor market depends on this in no small measure. What you propose in this sphere, in the draft of your program, we shall support. We shall implement it together. This is required by the state in which our country has found itself.

The realities of our economy are exceptionally difficult. Many works are short of raw materials and semi-products. The supply of power is insufficient. We are all aware of it. We are doing all we can so that the rhythm of productive work should consolidate good management in the country. The role of the trade unions is great in this--the industrial branch ones and Solidarity.

An important matter is the activation [applause] of existing reserves. In the crafts, the services, in small-scale industry one must diligently exploit what cannot be used by large-scale industry, but when processed can bring great benefit to the country, to the market. This also concerns equipment which cannot be used for new investments. Without great expenditure one must assist in the creation of a whole network of supply for the countryside, for peasants, for the whole food economy. It will be necessary to render assistance to people, who, while leaving the thinning ranks of the [government] administration will wish to participate in craft work or the services. There are far too few employed in these spheres, which lowers the level and quality of services and which makes the alleviation of the market problems more difficult. There is a social need for a considerably broader front of services and small-scale industry.

We desire that the crafts should be a permanent component of economic development and that every craftsman carrying out his profession should feel the concern of the state, a favorable climate and respect. [end recording]

Ending his speech, Stanislaw Kania addressed thus the participants in the SD congress:

[Begin recording] We are moved by the common desire that crises should never occur again and that Poland should be a country of undistrubed economic development, of just social policy, of a consistent realization of democratic principles, of rich spiritual life. Having in mind the implementation of common goals, I wish you, friends, the strengthening of the position of the SD. I wish fruitful deliberations and congress resolutions which will well define your role, your place, and duties vis-a-vis the socialist fatherland. Let the partnership cooperation of the PZPR and SD develop and consolidate on behalf of the well-being of the People's Republic. [applause] [end recording]

WYSZYNSKI SERMON SUPPORTS RURAL PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

LD151834 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the primate of Poland, on 1 March delivered a speech in the Basilica of St John in Warsaw Cathedral on the occasion of the unveiling of a plaque to the memory of Stefan Starzynski, the heroic mayor and defender of Warsaw. In his speech the primate of Poland stressed that the Warsaw Cathedral, although primarily of clear religious, sectarian and theological dimensions, is at the same time a monument to those who served the nation in the spirit of Christianity. The primate talked about what he called the striking national triptych. In the middle is the defender of the dignity of the nation, the marshal of the 4-year Sejm, Stanislaw Malachowski, who together with Kollataj was the creator of the Constitution of 3 May.

Next to the epitaph of the marshal of the Sejm, said the primate, there is a plaque to the memory of Wincenty Witos, the creator of the government of national unity in 1920. We paid tribute to this man in the period of the most regrettable widespread cult of industry, recalling that Poland means not just workers but also the farmers who feed it. Witos at the same time personifies the folk genius and the extraordinary capabilities which already then were shown by the farming folk. This defender of the state and person who awakened the awareness of the nation fully observes to have recognition of his merits in this cathedral next to the defender of the people in the 4-year Sejm. His program deserves to continue to be the cornerstone of the further development of our fatherland.

It would be incomprehensible, continued Cardinal Wyszynski, to enter into any kind of dispute with the rural population about their rights in Poland, particularly when the powerful mass of the workers has just been granted such rights. These rights, after all, do not emanate from the political system, because human rights come from the qualities of man granted to him by the creator.

One must not, therefore, discriminate against one social class at the expense of another, particularly where the rural population is involved, as this population has an additional claim to occupy its position in the nation. This right derives from the ownership of land, of which the creator says in his first commandment: Make the land your servant. Hence the special tasks and duties of feeding not just oneself and one's family but also the entire nation.

It is political nonsense to try to limit in any way the rights of the rural population, who work hardest of all in our fatherland.

It is not the business of the state to grant such rights. The business of the state is merely to defend such rights and that is all the state needs to do. This transpires from natural law.

Today, this striking national triptych of Poland is complemented by the defender of the honor of the capital, Stefan Starzynski. The year which seemed most hopeless, 1939, is at the same time the year of the great achievements and struggle of the nation, of which the holy father, Pius XII, said: Poland refuses to die. Here are three clear signs: The triptych at the royal cathedral of Warsaw. Let the stones call from the walls, let them join in the hymn of glory of this temple which was destroyed just as the Republic of Poland was destroyed after the Grodno Sejm. The great spirit of the nation is uplifted not just by the walls of this temple but also by our thoughts and our will [words indistinct] Next the primate said: A clear conclusion can be drawn from these deliberations. The mother of all mankind, Eve, had three sons.

The crime of Cain must not be repeated in Poland. The brother must not lead his brother into the fields to kill him there. This must not happen again in Poland. There must be no more Cains in Poland. Poland must respect the whole of its borders and all those who work for it outside these borders, all the sons and all the children of the fatherland, because Poland needs everyone from the newly-born right up to and including the elderly who receive retirement benefits.

We shall return to other thoughts expressed by the primate in the above speech in the next news bulletin.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SITUATION

LD132016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] A conference of the Polish Episcopate took place in Warsaw 11-12 March, under the presidency of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, primate of Poland. A total of 67 bishops participated.

According to the published communique, following papal guidelines that peace, prudence and Christian harmony should be maintained in the spirit of love for freedom and social justice, be maintained, the bishops paid great attention to the present sociopolitical, professional and economic situation in the country, and to the tasks facing the church during this difficult period in our history.

The communique says the situation is complex and delicate. It demands that all compatriots, irrespective of their religious, ideological and political views, act with prudence and calm for the progress of everything achieved in our country since August last year.

Everyone must bear in mind the highest good of the homeland, that is, freedom and sovereignty. Everyone must also undertake efforts to ensure that with calmness, honest work and good management, there will be no hungry people in our homeland nor people suffering poverty.

The lofty surge for moral, professional and socioeconomic renewal, which embraces all social levels, raises hopes for effectively and permanently overcoming the crises which came about through the efforts of we Poles, alone.

The Episcopate's document says great hopes for these transformations are placed in the new trade unions of the working people and the trade union movement which is undergoing a renewal. Trade unions will fulfill these general hopes if they concentrate their actions, based on healthy foundations of social science, mainly on socioprofessional tasks.

The task of trade unions is to defend the rights of the working people and to safeguard proper working, living conditions and cultural life.

The working people must be on guard against exploitation of their justified efforts for the renewal of life in our country by narrow private or group aims that are alien to the interests of the nation.

We must all, the communique says, maintain prudence and discipline in face of the attempts at provocation and at disruption of the work of renewal, which are beginning to appear.

It is well-known that anything new finds opponents. Thus, calmness, discipline and patience are needed both by the nation organized into social groups, and by those who govern.

Hasty decisions lead to harmful social tensions and they weaken the process of stabilization of life in the country.

Prudence in action is particularly needed at present in demanding justified rights and in the maintenance of social order.

Our country can neither become a country of disorder nor a country of political prisoners. Poland must not lose her good name earned in the course of history, that of a country in which toleration for religious and political convictions reigns.

We must all work for legality in all spheres in the country and for the subjectivity of the nation [podmiotowosc narodu].

The communique then underlines that one burning problem now facing the country is to feed the nation. The eyes of all honest citizens are turned toward the Polish rural regions with friendliness and confidence.

"We are full of admiration and appreciation for [words indistinct] of farmers who are consistently defending the right to the ownership of their land and who are claiming their justified rights.

The Episcopate supports farmers' rights to associations which would serve their interests, and which at the same time are conducive to the correct development of the economy of the whole country.

"These associations would defuse the existing tensions and help in restoring trust in the authorities, but above all, would contribute to increased agricultural output."

Stressing the important role of religious leaders in the process of renewal in our country--in the moral field, appropriate to them--the communique says they are primarily servants of the gospel and of God's peace, though, as citizens, they share the anxieties of the nation and the responsibility for the proper level of public life in the country. Yet, they must remain above matters that are purely political and they must not identify themselves with any group, because their mission is a universal one.

Political activity is a sphere for secular Catholics, who are duty bound to be guided in their public activities by the principles of Catholic social sciences.

The bishops sent a special letter to all priests, sharing with them their anxieties and pointing out their proper tasks, particularly in the present situation.

Participants in the plenary session acquainted themselves, according to the communique, with the work of joint commission of the Government of the Polish People's Republic and of the Polish Episcopate. They made certain progress in their talks. These are concerned, among other things, with safeguarding the freedom of religious practices of children and young people at vacation centers and camps, in welfare centers, and also with safeguarding pastoral work in hospitals, in state welfare institutions, in sanatoriums and in penitentiary institutions.

The bishops accepted with satisfaction the news of the final decision on importing the periodical OSSERVATORE ROMANO in the Polish language from the Holy See, and on the ways of distributing it by parishes.

The bishops acquainted themselves with the progress of aid from abroad in the shape of food parcels and medicines addressed to the primate of Poland and the charities commission of the Polish Episcopate. This aid comes from Catholic circles, mainly in West Europe, and is distributed among the most needy through the dioceses and parishes. The state authorities have abolished customs duty on consignments of food and medicines.

KRAKOW ACADEMY REVIEWS DEGREES FOR GIEREK, OTHERS

LD150752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] The senate of the Stanislaw Staszic Mining and Metallurgical Academy in Krakow made a statement concerning the accusation of having issued diplomas for the completion of courses at this higher education establishment to some former prominent personalities of political and economic life in our country. The statement (?in the part) concerning awarding of a professional engineer degree to Edward Gierek states that the archives of the academy has on file a copy of a diploma number (274/6/53) for a mining engineer specializing in exploitation of (?coal) deposits issued to Edward Gierek on 16 June 1953 and approved by the verification and examining commission. In light of the documents which are available, no formal or substantial [merytoryczny] irregularities have been found. This concerns the system of approval for the course of study as well as the course of studies and their completion. In spite of the fact that a shortened system of 2-year study was applied, they still included the full program of the engineering studies with additional compulsory consultations and practical work.

In response to the accusation that in 1957-61 there were 4-year extracurricular courses in economics and metallurgy at the Ministry of Metallurgy in Warsaw, which were for the ministry officials and involved lectures in Warsaw, and which were later joined by a few higher functionaries (?who studied) in Katowice--and where in the case of the group from Katowice the 4-year engineering studies were completed in a dozen or so months--the diplomas were issued in this manner to, among others, Zdzislaw Grudzien, Franciszek Szlachcic, Stanislaw Kowalczyk and (Jerzy Blaszczak). [sentence as heard]

The dean of the department of metallurgy explained that the 4-year study in metallurgy for economists with higher education was set up by an order of the minister of higher education on 21 July 1956.

MORE ON OLSZOWSKI VIEWS ON PZPR CONGRESS THESES

LD131206 Warsaw PAP in English 0815 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Mar (PAP)--Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC and head of the Secretariat of the congress organizing commission, stressed today that the draft of programmatic assumptions presented to the members of the commission today dwells extensively on clearly defining the character of the party. (?The PUWP) has rich and hundred years' long traditions of the Polish working class movement and the entire Polish left-wing.

We are accepting universal postulates in the party which can be summed up in the thesis that "the party must be a party". Exactly, it must be a party and not a debating society, not only a team propagating noble ideals but also a force implementing these ideals in social and political life. This is important because proposals happen to be made in the discussion going on in the party whose implementation would in fact lead to ideological weakening of the party.

It also happens that people alien to the party and its goals and (?opponents of) socialism wanting to somehow jump on the discussion bandwagon "prompt" the PUWP with changes and reforms. These people reach for old revisionist concepts and slogans which had been suggested to the party in 1956, 1968 and later.

The draft assumptions come out for implementing reforms in economic and social life to promote the development of socialist building. On the other hand, the draft does not deal or is reticent on changes which stem rather from the pursuit of superficial reformist innovation.

Apart from trying to size up the crisis, the document contains chapters dealing with party actions and [word indistinct] socialist democracy. These chapters aroused greatest interest in the hitherto consultations. The assessments and proposals contained therein concern very important aspects of our public life.

Apart from the programmatic assumptions, a draft of the party's new statute has been drawn up. It also generalizes on a number of proposals forwarded by party organizations. The draft of the party's new statute could be discussed at the next meeting of the Congress Commission.

A "Report on the State of the Economy" and a "Three-Year Programme for Stabilizing the Economy" are in the final stage of preparation by the government bodies. A discussion on a reform of the economy is underway. Programmatic assumptions for the 9th congress are a document organically (?connected with) Poland's social, economic and political situation and its changes. They make it necessary to permanently analyze and draw correct political, ideological and economic conclusions.

The 8th plenary meeting, the Sejm debates, changes in the government are an important part of political situation in Poland. The (?proclaimed period) of the [word indistinct] days of peaceful work results in favourable changes with unions, including the Solidarnosc union, in factories, for the development of the workers' and peasants' self-government, and for better pace of work.

However, a threat is continuously posed by aggressive and provocative actions of the opponents of socialism and by their constant offensive statements, publications and activities. On the other [hand], Poland's extremely difficult economic situation also poses many serious threats.

The international situation is also full of dangers and unknown factors. It is difficult to predict the response of the main capitalist states to the constructive proposals forwarded at the 26th CPSU Congress. A new tide of the arms race and other military steps of NATO states are becoming increasingly dangerous. Revanchist forces intensify attacks on the detente policy.

Under these circumstances, we are all aware of how difficult it is to formulate programmatic assumptions to serve as a proposal for the assessments and programme of the 9th congress. The programmatic guidelines cannot be an interim document. It should outline a programme for at least several years. Therefore, all intellectual forces of the party should take part in working on it, taking the realities of the situation in Poland, Europe and the world into account.

PREMIER ISSUES ORDER ON RECOVERING BUILDINGS

LD132237 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] We have just received the following information from PAP:

The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, has issued an order on the recovery of buildings and residential dwellings not utilized in accordance with their purpose, and also on obtaining other dwelling space for social needs. For this purpose he appointed a commission chaired by Jozef Kepa, minister of administration, local economy, and environment protection. The commission will arrange the inspection of buildings, offices and other utility space of ministries, central offices, local offices, organs of state administration, centers and administrative offices of units of the socialized economy, and of social organizations. The basic purpose of the inspection will be to ascertain residential accommodations utilized by offices and institutions which could be turned into apartments for the population. The commission will also deal with buildings of an administrative character used or destined for improving the working conditions of institutions, and will recover accommodations used for a different purpose. In every case in which a change of these conditions is not absolutely essential these buildings will be provided as apartments or for other social purposes, especially connected with the needs of the health service.

It must be stressed that in recent months many administrative buildings in individual voivodships have been devoted to general social purposes. The present order of the premier aims at carrying out a comprehensive inspection of buildings on a general national scale and of accommodations occupied by offices and bureaus, establishing their socially optimum functional and economic utilization, particularly bearing in mind obtaining the largest possible reserves for improving housing and social conditions for the population.

'IRREGULARITIES' SEEN IN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

LD140208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Many irregularities in the management of funds of managerial personnel were revealed in some agricultural cooperatives in Wloclawek Voivodship by the inspectors from the Bydgoszcz branch of the Supreme Chamber of Control. Among other things it has been established that excessively high earnings of chairmen, head bookkeepers and various heads were very often achieved by dishonest means. For example, in the agricultural production cooperative in Rybithwy, annual earnings of managerial staff amounted to several hundred thousand zloty; the chairman's salary was over Z56,000 per month. He also received bonuses. In 1979 the bonus amounted to Z259,000. There were also bonuses amounting to several thousand zlotys, yet the cooperative did not achieve the planned annual income. Similar irregularities, on a small scale, have been uncovered in agricultural production cooperatives in Piaseczno, (Luck Maly), Plebanka, Bachnow and Lenie Wielkie. High earning ceilings were achieved by fraudulent accounting practices and liberal interpretation of financial regulations.

NATO MANEUVERS 'DIRECT THREAT' TO SOCIALIST STATES

LD141802 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Mar 81

["What Is the Purpose of the NATO Maneuvers?"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Mar (PAP)--In connection with the large-scale NATO maneuvers being held under the codename "Winter-81" and which began on 9 March, the Polish Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI carries a commentary by Konrad Orlinksi which analyzes the changing nature of NATO maneuvers in recent years.

He writes, in particular, that systematic and close observation in recent years of the training regimens of the NATO Armed Forces indicates that they are in the main aimed at preparing for the waging of an intensive aggressive war in Europe, a war in which both conventional and nuclear weapons would be used.

These maneuvers constitute a basic element in the NATO policy of confrontation with the socialist states from a position of strength.

The annual large-scale NATO maneuveres, the author points out, provide an opportunity to concentrate in direct proximity to the borders of the socialist community several hundred thousand soldiers and thus create a direct and real threat to our security and peace. Close observation of the progress of the NATO exercises makes it possible to note that their nature is systematically changing towards ever greater aggression.

SOVIET CORRESPONDENTS VISIT MILITARY UNIT, ACADEMY

LD160206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] The daily KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has published a report by the paper's correspondents (Ponomarev) and (Zbignev) on a visit to the Tadeusz Kosciuszko Division. They interviewed many soldiers about problems connected with the current situation in Poland.

This situation, we read, still remains very difficult. The special ocrrespondents of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA saw this themselves during their recent visit, but they also saw something else. The activeness of communists is intensifying, directed towards overcoming the difficulties in the country's life, and the resistance and counteraction to the enemies of socialism is strengthening.

The Soviet correspondents also stress that the Polish Army, the military ally and friend of the Soviet Union, is standing at its post unmoved and alert. The authors go on to describe their impressions from a visit to the Janek Krasicki Air Force officers' college in Deblin. They quote statements by college students who assert that Poland is and will be a strong link in the Warsaw Pact. The hope is expressed that the government of Wojciech Jaruzelski will manage in a short space of time to bring about a stabilization of the situation in the country. All those interviewed pointed out the significance of the friendship and indissoluble alliance with the fraternal Soviet Army and the people of the land of the Soviets.

SOVIET SUPPLIES REACHING COUNTRY REGULARLY

LD140948 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 14 Mar 81

[By PAP correspondent Wladywlaw Knycpel]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Mar (PAP)--In January and February, Soviet deliveries of fuels, intermediate and raw materials, and marketables to Poland were implemented very regularly. The targets for supplying most items were exceeded in these two months. In January and February, Poland got 2.2 million tons of crude oil and a considerable amount of petrol, diesel and furnace oils. Poland has been getting over 14 million cubic metres of natural gas every 24 hours. In connection with the fuel and energy troubles, Poland asked the USSR to increase these deliveries in winter. The USSR expanded them, which made it possible to markedly alleviate the shortage of this fuel in many branches of Polish industry. At the same time, the USSR reduced its exports of gas to Western Europe.

In the same period, Poland received 2.5 million tons of iron ore and headings for Polish metallurgy, and also construction materials, including sawn timber.

The USSR regularly has been supplying Poland with asbestos and mineral fertilizers for Polish agriculture. The exports of Soviet cotton and marketables were exceeded. Favourable implementation of Soviet deliveries enables Poland to overcome her economic difficulties.

Polish imports from the USSR satisfy over 40 percent of Poland's demands for the imported raw materials. This index is even higher as regards crude oil, iron ore, cotton, timber, manganese ore and pig iron. In 1981, Soviet deliveries of marketables account for 25 percent of Polish imports in this group of commodities.

CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD140826 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] A delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party Central Committee, led by its Chairman Bohuslav Kucera, has arrived in Warsaw. It will attend the 12th SD Congress which is starting today.

HOFFMANN, CSSR TU DELEGATION ARRIVE IN WARSAW 13 MAR

LD131903 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Our correspondent Frantisek Sojka has telephoned us the following report:

A delegation of the Czechoslovak revolutionary trade union movement arrived in Warsaw today at the invitation of the cooordinating commission of the industrial trade unions. The delegation, headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, is composed of secretaries of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and chairmen of some trade unions.

At Warsaw airport the Czechoslovak trade union delegation was welcomed by Emil Wojtaszek, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Albin Szyszka, chairman of the coordinating commission of industrial trade unions.

Meeting With Kania

LD141645 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received in Warsaw today Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Comrade Hoffmann is heading the delegation of the Czechoslovak revolutionary trade union movement which is visiting Poland.

Talks With Szyszka

LD141508 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] The delegation of the Czechoslovak revolutionary trade union movement, headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, met at a working meeting in Warsaw today a delegation of Polish industrial trade unions, headed by the chairman of their coordinating commission, Albin Szyszka.

Albin Szyszka briefed the representatives of Czechoslovak trade unions on the main problems of the social and economic situation in the country as well as on the problems and tasks of the trade union movement. He stressed that the industrial trade unions are a class organization of working people which fights for socialism, acknowledges the leading role of the PZPR and upholds the true interests of the working class. He pointed out the fact that the so-called Walesa trade unions constantly made new demands and refuse to accept coresponsibility for the fulfillment of production tasks. He stated that the industrial trade unions accept this coresponsibility and try to carry out all-round day-to-day trade union work in enterprises.

Albin Szyszka also stressed the sincere interest of industrial trade unions in strengthening and deepening relations with trade union organizations of fraternal socialist countries.

Karel Hoffmann informed the Polish comrades about preparations of Czechoslovak communists and all working people for the coming 16th CPCZ Congress. He also spoke about the work of Czechoslovak trade unions and pointed out the conclusions which the revolutionary trade union movement and Czechoslovak working people have drawn from the crisis-ridden developments in trade unions and voiced full solidarity and support of the Czechoslovak trade union movement with the industrial trade unions in their efforts to secure the socialist way of renewal in Poland in the spirit of the eighth session of the PZPR Central Committee.

Cooperation Agreement

LD142130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] A working meeting of a delegation of the Czechoslovak revolutionary trade union movement led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and a delegation of the Polish industrial trade unions headed by Albin Szyszka, chairman of their coordinating commission, took place in Warsaw today.

At the end of the meeting, Karel Hoffmann and Albin Szyszka signed a framework agreement on cooperation between our Central Council of Trade Unions and the coordinating commission of Polish industrial trade unions with the aim of contributing to the development of class cooperation and to the strengthening of the internationalist friendship between the working people of socialist countries.

[Prague CTK in English at 1739 GMT on 15 March reports on the meeting and agreement adding that:

["Karel Hoffmann, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, invited a delegation of the coordinating commission of the Polish branch unions to visit Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with gratification."]

Comrade Karel Hoffmann was received in Warsaw today by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. They discussed the activities of the trade union movements in the two countries as well as the further development of friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Hoffmann, Szyszka View Talks

LD151908 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Report on interview granted by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Central Council of Trade Unions, and Albin Szyszka, chairman of the coordinating commission of the Polish industrial trade unions, to unidentified CSSR correspondent in Warsaw on unspecified date]

[Text] Albin Szyszka expressed his satisfaction over the results of the meeting [with the CSSR delegation], which, in his opinion, contributes to the further strengthening of friendship between the people of the two countries, as well as to the strengthening of cooperation between the revolutionary trade unions of Czechoslovakia and the class trade union movement in Poland. He also expressed his satisfaction over the fact that the Czechoslovak trade union headquarters supports the endeavors of the Polish industrial trade unions in the international field, where these trade unions have some problems.

Albin Szyszka said further that at present the position of the Polish industrial trade union is improving and that those who for various reasons chose different trade unions, for example the so-called Solidarity, are returning.

In his replies to questions Comrade Karel Hoffmann stressed particularly the business-like and working nature of the talks, which derives mainly from the fact that this was the first meeting of its kind between the representatives of these trade unions, as well as from the difficult conditions in which the Polish coordinating commission is working and beginning to develop its international relations. Comrade Hoffmann stressed the endeavor to contribute to even better fulfillment of the tasks of the two organizations by the more effective development of their function in such a way that it will serve working people better and more substantially contribute to the construction and defense of the socialist community, as the main aim of the cooperation between the Czechoslovak revolutionary trade union movement and the Polish industrial trade unions.

Report Issued on Talks

LD151319 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] The delegation of the Czechoslovak revolutionary trade union movement, led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, ended its visit to Poland today and returned by air to Czechoslovakia.

At the Warsaw airport Albin Szyszka, chairman of the coordinating commission of the Polish industrial trade unions, and other representatives of these unions took leave of the Czechoslovak guests.

During Comrade Hoffmann's visit in Poland a report was issued on the deliberations of the delegation of the Czechoslovak revolutionary trade union movement with the representatives of the industrial trade unions, headed by coordinating commission Chairman Albin Szyszka. The report says, among other things, that the two delegations exchanged information on the social, political and economic situation, as well as about the tasks of the trade union movements in the two countries, and also evaluated the topical issues of the international trade union movement. The two delegations pointed out in the deliberations that the trade union movement cannot be limited only to the issues of protecting working people's interests because without the active participation of trade unions in management and development of production important economic problems could not be solved with regard to satisfying continuously growing needs of working people.

The delegation of Polish trade union members reported about the endeavors of the PZPR, the Polish Government, trade unions, and other social organizations to stabilize the social and economic situation in the country in the interest of strengthening the socialist system in the spirit of the conclusions of the eighth session of the PZPR Central Committee. It was stressed that in Poland today realistic conditions exist for making it possible for the working people to overcome all problems and for preserving the path of balanced socialist development.

The two delegations also confirmed the determination of the organizations to continue to participate actively in the development of the activity of the world federation of trade unions and other international organizations.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann, as deputy chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions, confirmed the interest of the federation in developing further all-round relations with [word indistinct] trade unions of the Polish People's Republic.

During the visit a skeleton agreement was signed which created a basis for the development of cooperation in other areas of trade union activity, for example in the education of trade union cadres and in scientific research.

During the talks the two delegations spoke in favor of further development of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland taking into consideration the complex economic situation of the Polish People's Republic.

JOINT SFRY TRADE COMMITTEE MEETS IN WARSAW

Matkaliev Meets Jagielski

AU151709 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] Warsaw--As part of the session of the mixed Yugoslav-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which is being held in Warsaw, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, first deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, yesterday received Stojan Matkaliev, president of the Yugoslav part of the committee and member of the Federal Executive Council. They discussed the state and prospects for further promoting economic cooperation between the two countries. It was noted that realistic possibilities existed for further promoting and expanding this cooperation.

Matkaliev also had talks with Wylupek, minister of heavy and agricultural machine industry. The expansion of cooperation between the industries of the two countries, and long-term cooperation in producing tractors, agricultural machinery, ship equipment, parts for nuclear power plants and machines for the food processing industry, were discussed.

Report on Session

LD122226 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Mar (PAP)--The 19th session of the Polish-Yugoslav Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation was held here on March 9-12.

It assessed the implementation of the decisions adopted at the previous session in the light of last year's complicated economic conditions and the realization of the Polish-Yugoslav five-year trade agreement. It was stressed that the 1976-1980 turnover amounted to 2,600 million dollars and was by 93 percent higher than in the preceding quinquennium.

But in 1980, the value of trade reached 500 million dollars against the planned 735 millions. This calls for an increased effort to ensure that turnover in 1981 is kept at the planned level of 700 million dollars.

Both sides stressed that coproduction and specialization arrangements were the most promising and stable forms of cooperation. Deliveries under these arrangements account for 28 percent of the overall turnover. The sides positively appraised the traditional many-year cooperation in the automotive industry and agreed to expand it by deliveries of some new components. The terms of expanding cooperation in the production of coaches and lorries were also discussed. A further development of two-way deliveries of tractors, farming machines and food industry equipment was agreed upon.

The sides stressed the significance of cooperation in the production of raw materials. Works are carried out currently to intensify this cooperation in the next five years, the chief aim being increased deliveries of nonferrous metals and ferroalloys from Yugoslavia to Poland and exchange of metallurgical products.

Apart from that questions related to a many-year programme of cooperation in farming and road and sea transport were discussed. Problems of tourism and scientific cooperation were also examined.

In connection with changes in Poland's investment programme and reduced possibilities of implementing some projects already underway the sides resolved to examine the chances for joint work of these projects.

The session was presided over by Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Ryszard Karski and Yugoslav Minister of Power Engineering and Industry Stojan Matkaliev. A protocol was signed summing up the results of the session.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS TALKS ON WESTERN CREDITS

LD152136 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Wrasaw, 15 Mar (PAP)--Commenting upon recent London talks between the delegation of Poland's Bank (Handlowy) and the representatives of 70 private banks from various countries, concerning nongovernment credits, which make over 50 percent of the Polish foreign debt, Wiktor Zujewicz from Polish agency INTERPRESS says that the negotiations are (?not) easy. The opinion of the representatives of those banks corresponds with the opinion provided by the London Birkbeck College which the West considers the most thorough analysis of Poland's economic situation: Poland is a typical case where the updating and rescheduling of the debt can restore production capacities and lead to a reorganization of the economic system and the lines of investing.

In talks with private banks Poland wants to obtain short term credits up to 3.1 bn dollars needed for this year's repayments. Wiktor Zujewicz points to the fact that negotiations with private banks show that "Polish economy needs a breathing spell which can be provided by Western aid and that the period of 'economic convalescence' is going to last about 3-4 years. According to Polish estimates the repayment of debts may be possible around 1986." Taking all this into consideration the economic [words indistinct] Poland is urgently needed, concluded the INTERPRESS commentator.

BRIEFS

PZPR DEPUTIES' CLUB--A meeting of the PZPR Deputies' Club was held in Warsaw today. The meeting was chaired by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. In connection with his appointment to the post of deputy premier, Deputy Mieczyslaw Rakowski was relieved from his functions of deputy-chairman of the club. The current economic situation was presented by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee. Meetings of deputies' clubs of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party were held also today. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 5 Mar 81 LD]

DEMOCRATIC PARTY COMMITTEES--An SD committee has been set up at Gdansk University. It is the first one along the coast and the eighth in the country. The creation of further SD committees at coastal higher education establishments, including the Gdansk Polytechnic, has been announced. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 9 Mar 81 LD]

COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA--PAP--R. Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, recently received Austrian Ambassador F.C. Zanetti to discuss some questions concerning Polish-Austrian economic cooperation, including and in particular in the spheres of coal mining, power production and the problems of financing Polish coal deliveries to Austria. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Mar 81 p 7 AU]

VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR--PAP--On 9 March the newly nominated ambassador of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic to Poland, Truong Quang Ngo, arrived in Warsaw. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Mar 81 p 7 AU]

DANISH AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS--PAP--On 4 March State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski received at the Belweder Per Welsch Frellesvig, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark, who presented his credentials. The ambassador was then received by the State Council chairman in a private audience. At the Belweder courtyard a representative company of the Polish Army paid military honors to the ambassador. The national anthems were played. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Mar 81 p 1 AU]

VISITING PRC FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS

Meeting With Burtica

AU132028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Mar (AGERPRES)--Talks were conducted in Bucharest on March 13 between Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation, and Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of China.

Satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, relations that develop on multiple planes in the spirit of the understandings convenanted at top level. The two sides' wish was voiced to identify new ways and forms of cooperation, on mutually advantageous terms, and measures were set to be undertaken in the ensuing period.

Talks With Ceausescu

AU141638 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania today received PRC Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang, who is visiting our country. On this occasion the guest conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings from Comrade Hua Guofeng, chairman of the PRC Central Committee, and from the deputy chairmen of the PRC Central Committee. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and conveyed to Comrades Hua Guofeng; State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang; and Deng Xiaoping, deputy chairman of the CCP Central Committee, warm greetings and best wishes. Our party-state leader wishes the PRC and the friendly Chinese people new successes in their socioeconomic development and in building socialism.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship, the sides reviewed the relations of close friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, which have been continuously expanding and intensifying in the spirit of the two countries' common wishes and of agreements concluded at Romanian-Chinese summit dialogues. At the same time, they expressed the conviction that these good relations will develop even more intensively in the future on the basis of mutual trust, esteem and respect, of equality and comradely mutual assistance.

Thus, the sides emphasized the increasing and fruitful development of Romanian-PRC economic cooperation. Both sides expressed the determination to further endeavor to efficiently capitalize on the resources of the two countries' national economies, with a view to expanding cooperation in numerous areas of mutual interest, deepening and expanding production sharing and specialization, and intensifying and diversifying commercial exchanges. They expressed the view that consistent promotion of Romanian-PRC cooperation is in the interests of and benefits the two countries and peoples, the socialist construction in Romania and the PRC, and the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

In connection with current international issues, the sides stressed the importance of securing peace for the progress and prosperity of each nation, for extensive international cooperation.

Commercial Protocol

AU141639 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] A protocol was signed today in Bucharest on goods exchanges and payments for 1981 between the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC Government. The protocol was signed for Romania by Cornel Burtica, and for China by Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang.

VICE PREMIER IONITA RECEIVES CSSR TRANSPORT MINISTER

AU121948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Mar (AGERPRES)--On March 12, Ion Ionita, Romanian deputy prime minister, received Vladimir Blazek, minister of transport of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Approached were aspects regarding the development of the relations of collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Czechoslovakia in the domains of transport and telecommunications.

Meeting With Bulucea

AU132032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] In Bucharest over March 10-12, Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications, and Vladimir Blazek, Czechoslovak minister of transport, examined the stage of development of the collaboration and cooperation in the field of transport between Romania and Czechoslovakia and the possibilities to expand and diversify these relations. The two ministers also tackled aspects connected to the unfolding of passengers and goods traffic.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI RECEIVES UNESCO OFFICIAL

AU132055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Mar (AGERPRES)--Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received on Friday Dragoljub Najma, assistant director-general of UNESCO. Aspects were approached regarding the relations between Romania and UNESCO and the joint wish was expressed of developing the cooperation between Romania and that organization, of intensifying Romania's participation in the implementation of the UNESCO programmes in the field of education, science and culture.

Likewise, opinions were exchanged on some aspects of the international life with emphasis on the role devolving on UNESCO in the development of interstate collaboration.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW GUINEAN AMBASSADOR

AU141920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Mar (AGERPRES)--On March 14, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Mamory Toure who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea in Bucharest.

In his brief speech, the ambassador said that the revolutionary people of Guinea was highly appreciative of the laudable efforts President Nicolae Ceausescu makes for the steady consolidation of the good relations existing between the two countries and highlighted President Ahmed Sekou Toure's wish to give a fresh impetus to those relations.

In his speech the Romanian head of state reasserted the principles on which Romania grounds her relations with other states, her consistent actions in favour of peace, detente and national independence. Developing broad relations with all the states of the world--the speaker stressed--Romania pays great attention to strengthening friendship and cooperation with the African countries. We consider that the solidarity and collaboration among all the developing and non-aligned countries must be strengthened, that most resolute actions must be undertaken for eradicating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order grounded on full equality and equity.

After expressing satisfaction at the fruitful evolution of the Romanian-Guinean relations, the speaker reiterated Romania's resolve to act for carrying into effect the understanding covenanted at top level as regards new actions of economic cooperation, to cooperate with Guinea on an international plane in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, of the racial policy of apartheid, for the assertion of the policy of peace, national independence, detente and understanding among nations.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of friendship between the presidents of Romania and the Popular and Democratic Republic of Guinea.

LOCAL TRADE UNION ELECTION CONFERENCES CONCLUDE

AU141933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Mar (AGERPRES)--In Romania there have concluded the report and election conferences of the trade union federations by branches of activity, which were held in preparation of the trade union congress.

The conferences brought together delegates elected by the general trade union meetings from enterprises and institutions.

The participants in the debates highlighted the successes of the national economy over the recently concluded quinquennium and pointed out the activity carried by the trade unions for successfully implementing the planned tasks, for improving the efficiency of the entire economic activity.

Also stressed was the contribution of the trade unions to the materialization of the RCP policy of improving the work and life conditions of the working personnel, the standard of living of the population, the health protection and solving all the social problems of the working people as well as the activity of developing the socialist conscience and of educating the working people.

The speakers mentioned a series of shortcomings manifest in the activity of the TU bodies and organizations and stressed the need for increasing the role and contribution of the trade unions in every branch in the carrying through of the homeland, advancing numerous proposals for the improvement of the content and forms of mass political, organizational and cultural-educative work, for their adjustment to the concrete demands of the current stage of socio-economic development of the country.

During the conferences held this outgoing week, they elected the new committees of the TU branch federations of metallurgy and machine-building; agriculture, food industry and water husbanding; light industry; science, education and culture; health-care units; the institutions of state administration and the people's councils; press, printing and publishing houses; the auditing commissions; the delegations to the GTUCR [General Council of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council and the Central Auditing Commission.

Within the committee of the trade union federation of the press, printing and publishing houses, the Journalists' Council was elected. Ion Cumpanasu, director-general of the Romanian news agency AGERPRES was elected chairman of the Journalists' Council.

HEAVY RAINFALLS CAUSE FLOODING IN NORTH, WEST

AU121950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text[Bucharest, 12 Mar (AGERPRES)--Following the heavy rainfalls in the western part of the country on March 11 and 12, as well as the sudden spell of warm weather which melted the snow in the northern and western areas, the level of the hydrographic basins of the Viseu, Tisa, Cris, Somes, Tirnave and Aries rivers grew. Because of all this, agricultural areas and some localities were flooded. Inhabitants and the assets of afflicted households were evacuated. Some communication lines were also affected.

Following the energetic measures taken by the commands for defence against floods in Arad, Bihor, Cluj, Hunedoara, Maramures and Alba Counties, as well as by local commands, the negative effects of the floods were limited. Further action is being undertaken in zones situated on the lower courses in the aforesaid rivers where the waves of high-floods will propagate.

The Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology forecasts that weather will grow cold in the ensuing days. It will rain in the southern part of the country, while rainfall, sleet and snowfalls will be registered in the north, which will lead to an increase of water discharge in some areas.

More on Floods

AU132024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Mar (AGERPRES)--Following the heavy rainfalls of the last few days the Tisa, Cris, Somes, Mures, Upper Olt, Viseu, Tirnave and Aries rivers flooded a series of economic units and social establishments in the western and northern countries of Alba, Arad, Bihor, Cluj, Hunedoara, Mures, Maramures, Satu-Mare and Salaj. High-flood waves on the rivers in Crisana, Maramures and Transylvania are propagating to the middle and lower courses of these rivers.

Railway traffic between Ilva Mica-Floreni, Coslariu-Sintimbru, Ilia-Lugoj, Sintana-Brad, Vinatori-Odorhei, Holod-Vascau, Blaj-Praid, Coldau-Reteag and Turda-Abrud is temporarily interrupted. Road traffic is either interrupted or restricted: DN 1--Huedin-Oradea, Dej-Baia Mare, DN 74--Abrud-Zlatna and DN 75--Cimpeni-Turda. Temporarily road traffic is effected on circuitous routes.

County commands of defence against floods and local commands take further energetic action assisted by the population, members of the patriotic guards and military for protecting industrial and farm units, for consolidating dams and the banks of the rivers whose waters reached maximal levels, for protecting localities situated in the afflicted areas.

Rivers Below Flood Level

AU141932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Mar (AGERPRES)--Over the last 24 hours the levels of all the rivers in the western part of Romania have decreased beyond flood limits. Upper Mures (up to Alba-Iulia), Upper Olt (up to Feldioara) and Upper Somes (up to Ulmeni) are decreasing. The propagation of high flood waves will still make the middle courses of these rivers reach flood levels.

The negative effects of the floods were limited due to the protection works done. Permanent action is undertaken for discharging the water stalling in the fields.

BRIEFS

NEW SRV AMBASSADOR--On Friday 13 March Foreign Minister Comrade Stefan Andrei received the new SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade (Tan Phong), in connection with his forthcoming accreditation. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Mar 81 p 5 AU]

BANKING CONTACTS WITH CONGO--Bucharest, 14 Mar (AGERPRES)-- (Ange Poungui), president of the Congolese Commercial Bank, who paid a visit to Romania, had talks with Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, with Iulia Bituleanu, deputy minister of finance, and with Gheorghe Crainiceanu, vice-president of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade. During the talks aspects were approached regarding the development of the economic relations between Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo, the expansion and diversification of goods exchanges, the amplification of the cooperation between the financial-banking institutes of Romania and the Congolese bank. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 14 Mar 81 AU]

SAWPY OFFICIAL CONFERS WITH PLO MISSION CHIEF

AU151720 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] Risto Dzunov, member of the SAWPY Republican Conference Pesidium, yesterday received Ibrahim al-Khatib, chief of the PLO political mission to Yugoslavia. Al-Khatib informed Dzunov about the latest development of the situation in the Middle East and the PLO position. Dzunov stressed Yugoslavia's constant and consistent support for the PLO. Al-Khatib renewed the invitation to a SAWPY Federal Conference delegation to visit the PLO, and this invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

ROMANIAN VICE PREMIER BURTICA ARRIVES IN SLOVENIA

AU151712 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] Ljubljana--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by his associates, arrived on a 1-day visit to the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

In Postojna, Jernej Jan, president of the Republican Committee for International Cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, greeted the guests from friendly Romania and wished them a pleasant stay in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

The Romanian deputy prime minister then toured the Postojna Cave. In Ljubljana last night, he met with representatives of the sociopolitical and economic life of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

DJURANOVIC ADDRESSES SFRY ASSEMBLY ON ECONOMY

LD131010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, chaired by Zoran Polic, devoted the major part of its 37th session to economic trends and to the market situation. The delegates today held a meaningful and broad debate on the way the economy began in 1981 and on the price trends which justifiably cause concern for the entire society.

At the end of today's very meaningful debate by delegates on economic trends, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], took the floor. He stressed that the issues and key directions of the action aimed at resolving the basic problems faced by our economy must be along the lines agreed on by us in Yugoslavia's social plan for the next 5 years. It would not be a good thing, Djuranovic said, to regard the measures which are now being adopted as isolated from those which all of us want to define as the policy of development in the next 5 years.

After noting that we live in conditions of serious disproportions, Djuranovic drew the attention of the delegates to three groups of disproportions which encumber the present economic situation. The first group includes disproportions in the economic structure; the second, disproportions over several years between all aspects of consumption and available income--in connection with which the material base of associated labor has been weakening from year to year; and third, the balance of payments, which we have defined as the primary factor restricting development.

It is certain that we must agree on the resolution of these disproportions in the present 5-year plan if we do not want our economy to experience greater difficulties. The key issue is how to ensure the implementation of joint goals of development which we are defining in the country's social plan. This is also the point from which we should proceed when we are seeking to solve the problems which we face, the FEC president noted.

There seems to be complete agreement that we should eliminate certain disproportions in the economic structure in the next 5-year period, above all through the development of energy, the production of raw materials and basic reproduction material, the production of food and in all likelihood through the resolution of the problem of some major highways. According to the material balance sheets about 355 billion new dinars should be invested to resolve the problem of energy. However, it is not only the question of ensuring these funds which is being raised, but also of channeling these funds since it is certain that energy problems will continue to be the key problems for future generations. Therefore, every year of delay only increases the difficulties.

We must agree, Djuranovic said, which obligations the republics, provinces and organizations of associated labor should take on in order to resolve the energy problems. All of us count on the pooling of resources but it is not enough just to say this or to define it or to orient toward this. The republics and provinces determine the development policy and they also determine the prices in the energy industry. If we do not agree on this in the first year, if we do not have clearly defined obligations, then we can already say that we shall not be able to resolve the energy problems in the next 5 years. Therefore, it is of fundamental importance that an agreement on the implementation of this joint goal be reached, that is, we need clear energy balance sheets and clearly defined sources of financing in all republics and provinces.

The FEC president then spoke about food production. The FEC has no illusions that the measures which we are proposing now will resolve all the problems. At this time we face a deficit of food and agricultural products and of all the demands are aimed at some current solutions, including imports. This is clearly no solution but the following question should be answered: Why can we not agree on the realization of the food production concept?

The proposal to make topical the agreement on the agrarian complex should be discussed but this should not be an agreement on the foundations of the development but on the implementation of the agrarian policy. Our growth rate in agricultural production is exceptionally ambitious. This is, in Djuranovic's assessment, by far the most difficult task in the next 5 years. Through an agreement by republics and provinces the method of how we should mobilize these 155 billion dinars for investments in agriculture will be found. We must orient ourselves toward food production but toward highly productive production. We cannot, as we have up to this point, build into the prices the insufficiently utilized capacities, for example, of the flour mill industry or of some other processing industry in food production.

The third question relates to supplies of reproduction material, raw materials, consumer goods and medicines. All of this has priority; oil, raw materials and medicines--it is said that there is practically no commodity which is not a priority commodity. When the republics and provinces confront this fact, they find that foreign exchange to secure all these commodities is difficult to find on a priority basis and thus our definition of priority loses its reality. The foreign exchange influx is fairly low and foreign exchange is secured with difficulty.

Djuranovic stressed that we should not isolate ourselves. But the outstanding question is how to resolve all of this. Our orientation can under no circumstances be isolationism. Our goals are well formulated. They are firmly established but the question of our ability to find the basis for pooling resources under new conditions, not by state measures and not by new investments, is being raised.

According to the latest findings of the social accounting service, the value of uncompleted investment projects amounts to 597 billion dinars. The question, of course, arises: Who is responsible for such an investment policy? Can we ban this through federal legislation or administrative measures? And why such disharmony? The difference between the projected investments in the republics and provinces and the projection at the Federation amounts to 340 billion dinars. This cannot simply be an expression of lack of coordination. This is a situation which we should overcome.

It would be beneficial to analyze the extent to which we have prejudiced the price policy through such an investment policy. To what extend does the situation in prices stem from our entire investment policy? The question of our organizational standards also arises. An analysis of our building industry, for example, shows that we are isolated not within the republics, but within municipalities. Local enterprises get all the projects; there is no competition as a rule...

In any case, Djuranovic said in conclusion, material disproportions cannot be resolved by verbal declarations. We declare ourselves in favor of a development policy but let us see how and in what way we can also determine all the modalities of financing this program. We must find a system which makes this possible, Veselin Djuranovic said at the Yugoslav assembly this evening.

At the end of the session, the delegates reelected Miso Pavicevic as member of the Council of the Federation.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS NEED FOR 'DIALOGUE' IN SOCIETY

AU132128 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Mirjana Trajkovic commentary]

[Text] Our political public has been recently engrossed in the question of dialogue as a democratic method to find the best solutions for the problems facing us. Spirits have become excited. A dialogue on the principles of dialogue is underway in our information media. Distinguished politicians, professors and journalists, whose opinions have been asked for, are unanimous in saying that dialogue is now unavoidable. We also hear from them that dialogue is necessary because it is designed to discover the truth, while any attempts to establish the truth once and for all lead society into stagnation. We further hear that a dialogue can be successfully conducted only by one who does not consider his views to be the only valuable, decisive and unerring ones.

In press columns, we have also been able to read the following: Everybody is an interpreter and advocate of very narrow interests, and this excludes dialogue.

After all these articles, the conclusion could be that either our society lacks dialogue or dialogue is conducted with priority given to a monopoly position. If somebody now asks for a broad dialogue to be started on vital problems, it can only be interpreted to mean that such a manner of communication has not existed in our country at all.

We cannot agree with this fully. Dialogue is a daily practice in the institutions of our delegate system. What are the harmonization of numerous interests of views, self-managing agreements and accords, if not a dialogue? The resolution of the 11th LCY Congress says: It is necessary to build such relations in the organizations and organs of the League of Communists that enable each member of the League to point out problems and occurrences frankly and critically, so that views and positions are harmonized in a democratic dialogue and accords are reached on specific actions.

The need for dialogue has never been avoided. Dialogue exists. Indeed, it could and should be more comprehensive and efficient. We think that the correct question is with whom and about what dialogue should be conducted now when we are facing many contradictions, difficulties and even resistance. Life constantly imposes new problems which must be solved. People search more and more for new answers to new questions. This is the proper place for a constructive dialogue of all the socialist forces led by the League of Communists.

How are self-management and democracy and the delegate system to be developed further in the most efficient way? How is the association of labor to be accelerated? In which way are economic problems to be solved? In our opinion these are the right subjects for a dialogue. This is a dialogue about questions which appear within the system and which must be solved within the selfsame system.

We cannot allow, however, various antisocialist forces, exploiting our economic problems, to impose a dialogue on an alternative to socialism, to the policy of equality of the peoples and nationalities and to our nonaligned policy. These groups and little groups, conditionally qualified as opposition ones, are now more aggressive than they were yesterday. We must resist them. The best way is by solving economic difficulties more responsibly, to struggle more resolutely against usurpations, privatism, group property outlook and other distortions. Another front of no less significance is an open ideo-political struggle. This means that we must react to challenges on time and with good arguments. It also means that we must acquaint the public at large with unacceptable positions.

Negating all our results, the hostile groups offer either a Stalinist model of statism or a restoration of capitalism, or rather a type of liberal bourgeois democracy, depending on the positions they occupy. This is to say that they offer what we have long rejected and overcome. We need democracy in socialism, precisely the one we are struggling for. We do not need, as Edvard Kardelj put it, democracy as a weapon of the struggle against socialism.

MACEDONIANS KILLED IN NAME OF 'BULGARIAN IDEALS'

LD151512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Miroluub Zaric and Slobodan Casule commentary]

[Text] Skopje, 15 Mar (TANJUG)--A bilateral diplomatic act more than 100 years old, namely the Russian-Turkish preliminary peace treaty signed in San Stefano, has been systematically used for over 100 years in neighboring Bulgaria to remind the new generations that the plans aimed at the creation of Great Bulgaria at the expense of Macedonia, parts of Serbia and Albania have not been realized. For over 100 years, the celebration of the creation of the modern Bulgarian state in 1878, on 3 March, has been marked by unparalleled nationalistic contents, falsification of historical facts and expressions of territorial pretensions toward Macedonia.

This year as well, at the mass meeting held on 3 March in the evening, during the "roll call" of dead Bulgarian national heroes, Goce Delcev, Jane Sandanski, Dame Gruev and other Macedonian revolutionaries, who had allegedly "given their lives for the liberation of Bulgaria and its people from Turkish slavery," were described as Bulgarians.

These crude claims are based on the unscientific thesis, which is not supported by any arguments, held by present-day Bulgarian historiography, a thesis which maintains that the Macedonian national liberation movement at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century was a continuation of the similar Bulgarian movement in the sixties and seventies of the last century. However, facts prove that there was no connection between these two movements, that there was no continuity with respect to time or the aims of these movements.

The revolutionary liberation movement in Macedonia appeared in the ninth decade of the last century as an authentic internal movement of the Macedonians at the time when conditions were ripe and social forces which could inspire it, found it and lead it, were strong enough.

The central demand in the struggle was for the political autonomy of Macedonia as a step toward total state independence. Many generations of Macedonians saw all their hopes for social justice, civil and political liberties and national identity in the creation of a Macedonian national state in which they would live as masters of their own country. How is it possible, then, to say today that Macedonian revolutionaries fought for the liberation of Bulgaria, which existed as a national state of the Bulgarian people since 1878, when basic ideals and the most frequent Macedonian slogans were: "Macedonia's Autonomy," "Macedonia to the Macedonians," "Liberation of Macedonia is the Work of the Macedonian," etc?

The Balkan anti-Macedonian headquarters understood very well the national aspirations of the Macedonians, and using all the means which as state organizations they had at their disposal, they attacked the Macedonian national liberation movement for decades with the aim of realizing their conquering aspirations. Monarchist and bourgeois Sofia was the first in these anti-Macedonian campaigns.

Anti-Macedonian campaigns from Bulgaria were aimed at creating confusion in the Macedonian revolutionary movement and at demoralizing the revolutionary cadres and the masses. Goce Delcev was subjected to monstrouous slanders; Bulgarian officers attacked him physically; paid assassins were sent to kill him, he was denounced and, finally, in 1903 Bulgarian agents handed him over to a Turkish soldier who killed him.

The example of Jane Sandanski is even more drastic. There were about 10 plots organized against him in Sofia. Twice, in 1908 and 1909, he was attacked and wounded in Salonika by hirelings of the Sofia anti-Macedonian headquarters. Finally, in April 1915, Sandanski was treacherously killed by a Bulgarian bullet. With his murder the Sofia militarist clique wanted to clear the way for Bulgaria to conquer Macedonia in World War I.

Today, these Macedonian revolutionaries, who were denonounced and killed by the Bulgarians, are described in Bulgaria as fighters who "died in the struggle for the liberation of Bulgaria from Turkish slavery."

It is therefore not possible, on the one hand, to adopt from one's own bourgeoisie the San Stefano nationalistic ideal, and, on the other hand, to lay claims on the Macedonian revolutionaries, who were liquidated precisely in the name of the great Bulgarian San Stefano ideals, since they were in the way of their realization.

COST OF LIVING INCREASES REPORTED FOR FEBRUARY

LD152244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Summary] Belgrade 15 Mar (TANJUG)--According to the Federal Institute for Statistics the cost of living in February was up 3.5 percent in January. In the first 2 months of this year the cost of living went up by 11.1 percent on average and in the past year, since February 1980, by 40.5 percent.

The greatest increase last month was in the prices of tobacco and alcohol, by 6.1 percent, followed by food prices which went up by 4.5 percent. Prices of clothes and shoes went up by 3.2 percent, accommodations by 2.6 percent, transport and postal services by 1.8 percent and services by 2.1 percent.

HEAVIER SANCTIONS FOR CRIMINAL, ECONOMIC OFFENSES

LD152254 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Recently, let us recall, at a meeting in Belgrade the federal, republican and provincial public prosecutors announced that any price increase over 30 percent will be considered a criminal act and not an economic offense. We have also heard similar assessments at some subsequent meetings, whether the discussion concerned the increase in the price of products, persons under obligation to pay tax or persons guilty of noneconomic behavior in work collectives. Here is Andjelko Perincic:

The demand for more rigorous sanctions against those who are directly or indirectly undermining the efforts at stabilization has been received as representing the protection of our material and socioeconomic development, of course, on condition that any such offense is proved. This presupposes an analysis of the phenomenon and of its causes in order that such a sanction might have not only a judicial but also political foundation. Of course there is no need to go into details of the educational element in any punishment meted out by our courts. It is both known and clear.

By giving priority, however, to the attitudes and conclusions [words indistinct] more severe than to date, we must say that sanctions in our society for mistakes in the economic system are such that truly nobody could describe them as severe. Well-known are the stories about the people liable to tax payment but who evade taxes and who [word indistinct] pay the tax and the fine without batting an eyelid. They have evidently enough left [word indistinct]. Here is only one example: More than 500 persons of private means in Zagreb owed in taxes in the second half of last year an amount which would suffice to buy 26 two-room apartments. Financial experts could assess this as representing in fact a credit without interest. When we hear of such examples, as price increases for freight-forwarding services of several times at once and of making delivery of semifinished products or raw materials conditional on payment in foreign exchange, then these could no longer be cases of [word indistinct] offenses.

Perhaps the ill-intentioned both abroad and at home could reproach us by saying that this represents dehumanization and a switch to the policy of the firm hand which would frighten anybody from even thinking about economic crime. But the protection of self-management is necessary as long as there are those who want to bypass it.

Self-management--surely there is no need to explain it--as regards those participating in it has nothing in common whatsoever with liberalism of the Western kind. Therefore, sanctions and even more severe measures for those who raise prices by behaving in a group-property manner or who are building gigantic installations which subsequently incur billions of losses, are not adopted by anybody by bypassing the will of or on behalf of the interests of the working class [as received]. They are the consequence of the phenomena which deviate fundamentally from the socioeconomic goals of our self-managing development. And not the only consequence but the most severe one.

This society--this should be said in conclusion--has in mind first of all the building of new relations and the promotion of its own material and spiritual values. This is its basic and generally accepted meaning which individuals and groups could try to disrupt, but they will be prevented from so doing to the extent to which they try to thwart this meaning.

CROATIAN LC COMMISSION ON IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

AU131650 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 6 March on page six carries a 400-word "authorized text" of a speech by Prof Dr Jovan Miric and a 1,500-word "authorized text" of a speech by Marinko Gruic, general director of the VJESNIK News Publishing Work Organization. The speeches were made during the 3 February 1981 session of the Commission for Ideological Questions and Theoretical Work of the Zagreb City Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia, which discussed the current political and ideological trends on the basis of a report "On the Activities of Enemy and Opposition Forces in the Country and Abroad."

Dr Jovan Miric says that at times "inappropriate methods have been used in the struggle against various opposition and bourgeois concepts and activities in the ideological-theoretical field. We behave," he points out, "as though self-managing Yugoslavia and Yugoslavia as a socialist community of equal peoples and nationalities were some kind of fragile stalk which any opposition or hostile breeze could damage." By using "'artillery to shoot sparrows,' we miss the target and attribute to these phenomena a greater significance than they merit," he adds. Recalling that to the recent "petition to change the criminal code and the platform of the journal JAVNOST" the League of Communists reacted "through political forums and statements by personages from the highest level of the party hierarchy." Mirac says that "this is not the best method" and that "no institutionalized political or personal authority was needed" to refute the petition or the platform. He also complains that these two documents have not been available to him even though he is a member of the commission. He has not as yet seen "the JAVNOST platform" and has read the petition to change the criminal code in the foreign press. "Are these 'confidential documents' and do we in the League of Communists differentiate between more and less trusted" members, he asks in this connection.

Discussing the methods of the struggle against various enemy and opposition forces, concepts and activities, Marinko Gruic points out that even today the League of Communists at times "acts defensively" in this struggle. "The League of Communists and all other subjective forces must be made capable to openly confront all so-called opposition and hostile forces, get to the bottom of their activities and politically fight and overcome them in public," he stresses. But, he says, for success in such an open confrontation it is necessary to ensure that "cadres will always be well informed on all facts and situations that pertain" and that this information will be provided in good time, which is often not the case now. In this connection he finds it "unacceptable to dispute the right of someone who holds a certain position to speak publicly just because he holds that position." It often happens that officeholders are accused of "interference" because their statements may not please someone. "But who and for what reason at all can deny the right of Stipe Suvar, Stane Dolanc, Nandor Major, Marinko Gruic, Jovo Miric and others to publicly state their views and in this way to struggle within the accepted course of struggle for the policy of the League of Communists and the self-managing society," Gruic asks. He also emphasizes the need for unified actions of the organized social forces in the struggle against opposition forces and their activities.

Analyzing the concepts and work of the opposition and enemy forces, Gruic says that what they offer is either "a model of the bourgeois society, that is, a society of political pluralism;" a concept of "the so-called pure self-management, that is, self-management without any political and ideological influence, that is, without the League of Communists;" or "breaking up Yugoslavia and transforming its individual parts into appendages of big powers, that is, in fact provoking a fratricidal war." The League of Communists can and must struggle against these concepts primarily by developing and perfecting the socialist, self-managing, socioeconomic relations and socioeconomic system, Gruic concludes.

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 7 March on page 9 carries a 5,000-word "authorized text" of a speech by Stipe Suvar, secretary of the Committee for Education, Culture and Physical Education of the Croatian Executive Council, at the same 3 February 1981 conference of the Commission of the Zagreb City Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia. Suvar reviews at some length the development of the Yugoslav Socialist Self-Managing Society in the light of ideological struggles against enemy and opposition forces and concepts, saying: "We are perhaps feeling somewhat less secure without Tito and therefore attach to writings abroad and to every hostile or opposition action at home a greater importance than they merit, as though they really could threaten this society."

As regards the development of Yugoslav society, Suvar stresses the great importance of activating the youth in this respect and says that unfortunately in Yugoslavia "the political and professional structures are becoming increasingly old, that is, the structures that can accomplish the most in the professional field or that exercise the greatest political influence." One of the reasons for this situation is the fact that many young people do not realize that what they want to have and achieve, they must achieve with their work, he notes.

Suvar agrees with other speakers that "methodological mistakes have been made in responding to actions and phenomena that are ideologically and politically unacceptable to the organized socialist forces and represent an attack" on the Yugoslav system. He says that, for instance, "the broadest public should have been informed" of what Dobrica Cosic and Ljubo Tadic demanded in their JAVNOST platform and their views should have been "calmly analyzed in a dignified manner and with sound arguments and shown what they really are." But in addition to an open struggle against the concepts of opposition groups in the country, Suvar emphasizes, "we also need an open ideological struggle against the conservative and unsocialist views within the ranks of the organized socialist forces. We must achieve such a public struggle of views."

Suvar finds it understandable that, "in the absence of an open ideological struggle," there are times when "people opportunistically stay silent." He notes in this connection that "certain politicians and public workers recently tried to act with the intention to say what is what, who is who and what the situation is and thereby provoked numerous 'criticizers' and also incurred rebuke from the ranks of their fellow party combatants."

He further lists some examples of various statements aborad by "some of our 'great' intellectuals" which have not been countered by "any real critical opposition." He notes the statement by "one of our great 'Marxists' in an Austrian television program on the situation in Poland" that "worker strikes are daily occurrences in Yugoslavia;" the statement by another "one of our great 'Marxists' in the Paris journal ALTERNATIVES" that, by not resigning from power in the sixties, Tito "stopped the process of socialist democratization in Yugoslavia;" and the writing of another such "'Marxist'" in the Austrian Journal WIENER TAGEBUCH that Yugoslavia is now ruled by "a dictatorship without a dictator." In Suvar's opinion, these and other similar statements "should have been reported by the Yugoslav information media," thereby enabling the broadest socialist public in Yugoslavia to be fully informed and "pass its own judgment on what our 'persecuted Marxists' really think and want to achieve when they encourage an uproar abroad about 'the grey days,' 'the dictatorship without a dictator,' 'the anti-Stalinist Stalinism' and a deep social and moral crisis in Yugoslavia."

Pointing out that a man, whom his sympathizers "praise as the greatest Croatian intellectual, a giant and very near a Croatian Martin Luther of the 20th century and who is a respected academician," has published a book in which he "slanders Tito, Kardelj, Bakaric and several other of our great personages" and which the hostile Croatian emigre groups praise and promote in the world, Suvar says that the academy concerned should publicly request that academician, its member, to submit his book and then establish what is true and what is false in it and determine whether it is worthy of a member of the academy.

Turning to "stories about political prisoners in Yugoslavia and Croatia," Suvar reports that "in November 1980 there were 172 prisoners in Yugoslavia who had been sentenced for crimes of a political nature. Of the total number of prisoners of this kind in Yugoslavia 91 were in Croatia." He notes that among these prisoners there were also those "who had been arrested carrying time bombs on beaches and individuals who had planned to shoot down civil aircraft." As for those who were arrested for "expressing their nationalist or some other antisocialist feelings with slanders, notorious songs and statements of fanaticism and hatred in coffeeshops," Suvar wonders whether such offenders really should be arrested and tried. Would it not be better, he asks, to denounce such people at meetings of honest citizens? In this way they would not come out as heroes and "fighters for the cause of their nation," as it often happens when they are sentenced to prison terms for verbal offenses, he concludes.

COMMITTEE REVIEWS STATE OF CROATIA'S SECURITY

LD132245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Zagreb, 13 Mar (TANJUG)--The Coordination Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the republican conference of SAWP of Croatia today considered a report on the state of security in the socialist Republic of Croatia in 1980 and in the first months of this year. The report, which was submitted by Vinko Vilic, deputy republican secretary for internal affairs, stresses that the state of security has been very good.

Committee members pointed out the need to continue to strengthen social self-protection in all structures of society; and particular stress was placed on SAWP as the broadcast front of the socialist forces of our society.

The discussion will serve as a basis for the view expressed by the SAWP delegation in the Assembly of the socialist Republic of Croatia, which will shortly discuss the matter.

The coordination committee stressed that in the process of socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection the socialist alliance must be more vigorous in training organs and organizations at the grassroots and especially in local communities, municipalities and all social and sociopolitical organizations. This restricts the scope for activity from hostile positions by small groups which have in recent months tried to intensify their activities.

The committee also endorsed the guidelines for organizing this year's traditional "nothing may surprise us" action. The aim of this year's action, it is stressed, is to grow, through organizing and training working people and citizens in the broadest manner, into their permanent, daily and regular activity in all-people's defense and social self-protection throughout the year.

The action, it is stated, will take place within the framework of every sociopolitical community and the timing of the final operations will be established in keeping with the communities' needs and possibilities and on the whole during different seasons of the year.

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT DRAFTS FOOD SUBSIDIES BILL

AU131624 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Dusan Mitic report]

[Summary] At its session today the Serbian Executive Council adopted a bill on food subsidies and the drafts of four social accords providing subsidies for wheat, sugar, milk and some kinds of meat. The Serbian Assembly will decide on these proposals next week. Subsidies will be provided for 42,000 tons of sugar to cover one half of the difference between the import price of sugar and the prescribed domestic sugar price. Funds will be allocated to subsidize 177,000 tons of wheat on the domestic market. The republic will pay 80 paras a kilogram for imported wheat and one third of the difference between the purchase price of domestic wheat and the prescribed wheat price.

A subsidy not exceeding 1 dinar a liter will be paid for all milk sold provided that Belgrade and the Serbian communes match the funds so expended. "We must say on this occasion that the republic will make further efforts to make milk cheaper. But this is not certain, for it depends on the funds which should be provided by the communes." Subsidies will be paid for certain quantities of fresh meat, amounting to 1.50 dinars a kilogram of young beef, 2.50 dinars a kilogram of pork and lamb, and 7 dinars a kilogram of broilers.

"The accords provide that the subsidies will be paid until the end of September this year."

CAFETERIA FOOD CAUSES STUDENT UNREST IN PRISTINA

AU141546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1642 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Pristina, 12 Mar (TANJUG)--Public peace and order was disturbed by a group of students at the student center in Pristina last night. This happened when some hostile elements tried to exploit the dissatisfaction of a number of students with the food in the student cafeteria.

When students, university teaching personnel and other activists intervened, the said group dispersed and went to their homes. The sociopolitical organizations of students and working people at the university and citizens condemned this incident as socially harmful.

The teaching and work at the university in Pristina are running normally.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH FINLAND--The ninth session of the Yugoslav-Finnish committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation ended with the signing of a protocol yesterday. The document supports the past cooperation between the two countries and indicates new forms of economic links that will be implemented through joint ventures. The promotion of scientific-technical cooperation will be ensured through work on joint industrial projects in the field of machine building and electrical engineering, the chemical and timber industries, agriculture and recreation and health tourism. This also is a good way to increase the volume of trade, which by its structure and volume is insufficient in relation to the capabilities of the two economies. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

POLISARIO ANNIVERSARY--At the invitation of the Polisario Front, Dragoljub Vujica, director of Jugoslovenska Stvarnost, has left for a visit to that movement. As a representative of the SAWPY Federal Conference, Vujica will attend the celebrations of the anniversary of setting up the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Feb 81 p 8 AU]